

# Court Admits Rosenbergs Had No Fair Trial, But OKs Doom

## Daily Worker

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## 4,000 at Rally Vote: No Bus Runs Till 40-Hr. Week Is Won

By ART SHIELDS

More than 4,000 striking bus drivers stood up and cheered yesterday as they voted to continue their walkout till they win the 40-hour week with no loss in take-home pay. The crowd cheered again as Michael J. Quill, TWU president, shouted: "We'll keep up this strike till the plains of Hell freeze over."

It was an immensely enthusiastic meeting throughout. More than half of the 8,200 bus drivers were crowding St. Nicholas Arena. Many were standing. The meeting opened to the strains of songs like "Solidarity Forever" and "We Shall Not Be Moved."

One stanza rang:

"We're fighting for freedom,  
We shall not be moved."

"We'll fight to get the 40 hours.  
We shall not be moved."

Messages of solidarity from leaders of millions of workers helped pep up the strikers. Martin T. Lacey, teamster leader and president of the New York AFL Trades and Labor Council, pledged full-hearted support "and best wishes for a 'quick victory.'" Walter Routhier, President of the CIO and United Auto Workers, and David J. McDonald, head of the CIO steel union, pledged the support of a total of over 2,000,000 union members. Three dozen other union groups sent messages of support.

Allan Haywood, executive vice-president of the national CIO, got long and loud cheers when he pledged the CIO's fullest solidarity.

Mayor Impellitteri did not accept the union's invitation to address the meeting.

A reserved seat, however, was there for the mayor. It was a big leather-backed chair at the front of the platform. It carried a sign, "Reserved for the Mayor," and got many laughs.

The strikers, in a resolution, denounced the mayor's demands that

## THE ROSENBERGS MUST LIVE! 7 days to execution date

1. Get your neighbors and friends to send wires or letters to President Truman and President-elect Eisenhower asking for clemency.
2. Get out a mailing to your organization or to people in your neighborhoods. Mailing kits can be obtained at the committee.
3. Collect funds for the committee.
4. Join the Prayer and Clemency Vigil at the White House running 24 hours daily. Report to Inspiration House, 1867 Kalorama Road, N.W. Washington, D. C.
5. Join your neighborhood activities—leaflet distributions, motorcades, vigils, etc.
6. Visit every clergyman, office-holder, doctor, lawyer and any other notables in your community. Ask him to speak for clemency.
7. Ask your rabbi or minister to conduct a prayer meeting in his congregation.
8. Mobilize your community, shop, union, or organization for participation in the mass meeting for clemency, Jan. 8, 5-8 p.m., at Strauss Square, East Broadway, N. Y. C.

they return to work at once, as "union-busting, cheap politics," and a "plan to decrease the living standards of the workers."

Quill accused the mayor of lying for claiming the union was in collusion with the private bus lines to get a 15-cent fare.

Quill said the mayor's plan to start a back-to-work movement was a complete failure.

Matthew Guinan, Local 100 president, denounced rumors that the union might settle with individual bus companies.

"We'll never sign contracts with anyone, two or three companies, said Guinan. 'We'll not go back until we sign contracts with all the companies for a 40-hour week with no less of pay.'"

Frank O'Connor, international

vice-president, said:

"This strike came at a time when the forces of reaction are taking over America. If this strike is broken the CIO may be broken too."

O'Connor warned against anti-labor forces within the Eisenhower administration. "John Foster Dulles hates labor," he said.

Guinan, as chairman at the  
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By MILTON HOWARD

The Circuit Court of Appeals has admitted that the doomed Rosenbergs fully deserved a new trial last year because of the "wholly reprehensible" tactics of the U. S. prosecutor Irving Saypol. Not a single news service or New York paper has revealed this fact fully to its readers thus far though the court opinion, signed by Judges Thomas W. Swan, Harrie B. Chase and Jerome Frank, has been available since Thursday last week.

The three judges in their statement on the conduct of the U. S. prosecutor Saypol against the Rosenbergs declared that his "tactics cannot be too severely condemned."

Yet, because of a technicality, the judges refused to grant a new trial which could save the Rosenbergs from the death sentence scheduled for Jan. 14 at 11 p.m.

The facts which the Circuit Court says would have justified a new trial last year are as follows:

### BIG HEADLINES

During the crucial testimony of Mrs. Greenglass, wife of David Greenglass, Saypol made big headlines in the press with the news that he had procured an indictment against W. Perl. Perl was indicted for alleged perjury before the grand jury when he said he did not know the alleged "spies" the government was prosecuting.

Saypol told the New York Times (March 15, 1951) that this new witness would prove the Greenglass story against the Rosenbergs. This was important because there

## BULLETINS

Replying to the attack made on them by Judge Irving R. Kaufman in denying them a change from the death sentence, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg issued a statement to the world yesterday from the death cells at Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, N. Y. They said:

"We reassert our innocence before God and man."

Late yesterday afternoon, more than 400 men and women had arrived in Washington, D. C., to take part in the clemency delegations organized by the Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs. The committee said it expects several thousand persons of all social and political views to be in Washington for today's visit to top officials.

New Yorkers of every walk of life and belief have been asked to express their desire for clemency for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg by attending a "Appeal to the President" meeting Thursday, 5 p.m., at the traditional gathering place of the Jewish people of this city, Strauss Square at East Broadway and Rutgers St. The call was issued by the New York Committee for the Rosenbergs.

never was any corroborative testimony or evidence to back up the Greenglass story about the Rosenbergs, even though it was on the word of Greenglass alone that the Rosenbergs were sentenced to die.

But after Saypol splashed his story about Perl's corroborative evidence, he never called him as a witness! And he never called him to trial either!

Defense counsel charged this was part of the government-newspaper collusion which created hysteria around the trial and made a fair trial impossible.

The three circuit court judges agreed with the de-  
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## Connecticut Free Press Group Sets Goal of 325 'Worker' Subs

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 31.

At a state-wide conference here over the week-end, the Connecticut Freedom of the Press Committee has determined to obtain a minimum of 325 subscriptions in the coming Worker circulation campaign, and to circulate another 150 each weekend by delivery. Daily Worker goals set include 100 subscriptions and expansion

of delivery circulation.

The campaign is scheduled to get under way on Jan. 15. The Connecticut Committee will launch it formally at a birthday party, celebrating the 29th anniversary of the paper, on Jan. 17 in this city.

In New York City, trade unionists will organize their campaign to spread the paper among the city's organized workers at a conference on Jan. 15.

The conference, to be held at Yugoslav Hall, is sponsored by the New York Trade Union Freedom of the Press Committee. It will be addressed by John Pittman, the paper's foreign affairs editor.

From Minneapolis yesterday came a contribution from a reader who was told of our year-end fund appeal while on a hospital bed. She sent \$1 as soon as she got out, and will contribute regularly, she writes, through the local Freedom of the Press group.

A Wabash, Indiana, reader who contributed several times earlier in the campaign sends another \$1, and writes that if the fund has already reached the \$50,000 mark, the contribution "is to celebrate the event."

"We appreciate the many letters people have written in with their donations," the Wabash contributor  
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## EISENHOWER SHOULD MEET STALIN, SAYS REP. ROGERS

DENVER, Jan. 4.—President-elect Eisenhower "should meet with Stalin," believes Rep. Byron Rogers (D-Col.). Evidently inspired by the news accounts of the Soviet leader's reply to a Christmas Day series of questions by the New York Times, Rep. Rogers' comments were reported in the "Side Street" column of the Denver Post of Dec. 31.

"I believe that Ike should meet with Stalin," Rep. Rogers said. "Whether here or there, it doesn't make any difference. A conference would hurt no one. I have faith Ike would not commit us too much."

Received Friday-----\$ 807

Total Thus Far-----53,895.07

Send your contributions to P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City, 3, N. Y.; or bring to 35 E. 12th Street, 8th floor.



# KOREAN WAR VET OFFERS WAY TO GET PEACE

A veteran of the Korean war, in a letter to his home city newspaper, the Louisville Courier Journal, suggests that we really seek peace even at the cost of ending the war economy "prosperity." He says we should realize that communism is an idea that can't be crushed by bombs, and that we should allow the people of Korea to unify their country without interference as we re-united our own country in the Civil War.

The letter, by the former GI, Thomas G. Atkinson, is featured in the Courier Journal under the big headline "A Veteran's Formula For Peace." It begins with a biting reference to President-elect Eisenhower's recent trip to Korea which produced talk of spreading the war instead of the promised peace.

The letter:  
To the Editor of The Courier-Journal:

"To my knowledge no one has approached me as to what

my formula for peace in Korea is. Presumably the reason for this is that while I was with the armed forces in Korea for considerably more than 3 months, I was only a five-stripe and not a five-star soldier. Despite this consideration of rank, I offer the following formula as a basis for an honorable and lasting peace:

"Base all peace considerations on the premise that we will accept peace, even though it would break the prosperity

bubble created by a war economy; realize that this thing we call Communism is basically an idea, an intangible that cannot be destroyed even by H-bombs.

"Allow the people of North and South Korea to reunite their severed country without interference, realizing that in 1865 we fought a death fight for the unification of our own country. Resolve to request the presence of God at the conference table, a delegate who heretofore

hasn't made His presence felt there. Pray that God work a miracle by placing the methods and rationale of peace into the minds of our two five-star oracles of war.

"A willingness is needed on the part of the people to be taxed as heavily for the cause of easing poverty and privations in foreign lands as for the purpose of war

THOMAS G. ATKINSON  
Louisville.

## Wall St. Economists See Business Decline in '53

CHICAGO, Jan. 4 (FP).—Economists interviewed here by the Wall Street Journal at a professional conference expect business to decline in the last half of 1953. Of some 300 economists interviewed, "only a brave handful of 10 or 15 thought that the present high

activity could continue that long," the WSJ reported Dec. 31. The economic experts were gathered here for the annual meeting of 10 professional groups, ranging from the American Economic Assn. and American Finance Assn. to the Econometric Society and the Catholic Economic Assn.

"Some of their predictions are spine chilling, such as predictions of 1929-32 all over again," the newspaper said. "Others, like Secretary of Com. Sawyer's statement that American industry plans continued high capital investment expenditures, are more bland and reassuring."

It quoted Martin R. Gainsbrugh, chief economist of the National Industrial Conference Board, as asking: "What will be the impact on the present wave of confidence when the administration gets in and is faced with the job of making its performances jibe with its cam-

paign promises?"

The most pessimistic forecast came from Charles E. Young, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co. economist, who said the U. S. is now in the same situation that preceded the declines of 1920-1921, 1929-1932 and 1937-1938.

"It is similar in some respect," he said, "to the state of affairs that confronted the new Hoover administration in 1929 after the post-war booms of the 1920's although it seems unlikely that the decline in prospect will be nearly as drastic as that of 1929-1932."

Theodore Yntema, who heads the Ford Motor Co. staff of economists, predicted:

"Probably in late 1953 or in 1954, we shall be facing a transition from a period of abnormal accumulation of stocks of goods by government, business and individuals to a condition of more nearly

normal growth." But he said he believed a repetition of the 1929-1932 "now is impossible" because of such safeguards as pay-as-you-go tax collections, unemployment compensation, insurance of bank deposits and the credit system.

Some economists took issue with the Commerce Department's new survey, "Markets After the Defense Expansion," which indicated armaments spending would continue at a rate of \$55 billion to \$60 billion through 1953 and 1954 and taper off to between \$50 billion and \$55 billion some time in 1955.

Among those disagreeing with this view was Robinson Newcombe of the Office of Defense Mobilization, who said a more realistic estimate of war spending is, between \$54 billion and \$57 billion through 1953 and 1954.

The Weyerhaeuser economist, pointing out that the need for additional plant capacity is rapidly disappearing, said: "Whether the military production program will actually proceed into 1954 on the announced schedule is an open question. For one thing, munitions plants will be pouring out a quantity of production and greater than the apparent requirements of the campaign in Korea and storage of the remaining output will be a steadily increasing problem."

"For another, production much in excess of current requirements will raise serious problems of deterioration and obsolescence. On these grounds, it seems prudent to discount more and more heavily the announced programs of sustained military expenditures beyond late 1953. These arguments would be further strengthened if the Korean war should end next year."

### 191 of 222 GOPers In House Ask to Be Un-Americans

Of the 222 incoming Republican members of the House, 191 have already applied for positions on the House Un-American Activities Committee, reports Robert S. Allen in the New York Post.

### Foster Urges Amnesty Drive For Nelson, Other Communists

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—In greeting Steve Nelson on his 50th birthday, William Z. Foster, Communist Party national chairman, urged a powerful amnesty movement to free Nelson and all other jailed Communists, and "especially an irresistible demand that Steve Nelson be allowed bail."

Foster's greetings declared:

"I wish to join with the many other friends, comrades and well-wishers of Steve Nelson in sending him heartiest greetings on his 50th birthday. I trust that, in spite of the outrageous treatment to which he is being subjected, he will be able to preserve his health and to serve many more years, as he has done so courageously for so long in the very first line of the working class and the Negro people."

"It is very shocking, the barbarous way Steve is being abused in the Bldwnox jail. This is because he is an incorruptible and valiant fighter. They cannot defeat him in an open fight, so they try to crush his spirit in the dark of the cells and sweatboxes. But all this too will prove quite unavailing against Steve's unbreakable fighting spirit."

"It is high time that a powerful amnesty movement should get under way to free Steve Nelson and all the other Communist fighters now in jail. Their only crime is their loyalty to the working class, above all, in their fight for peace. Their continued imprisonment is a disgrace to democracy in this country and a threat to every freedom of the people. Especially there should be an irresistible demand that Steve Nelson be allowed bail."

"With all good wishes to the indomitable working class fighter, our Steve Nelson."

Foster's greetings were among those from trade unionists, writers, and others released for publication by the Steve Nelson Birthday Celebration, 317 So. Sixth St., Philadelphia, 6, Pa. Additional greetings may still be sent for insertion in the second edition of a special Steve Nelson Birthday issue of the Pennsylvania Worker.

Greetings should be accompanied by \$1 for single listings. Display greetings should be accompanied by text, signature desired, plus payment at the rate of \$5 for each two inches.

### Urge Voting Machines in ILGW Election

A leaflet distribution calling for democratic election procedure received a welcoming response last week from members of Cutters Local 10, AFL International Ladies Garment Workers Union. The leaflet, issued by the Cutters Rank and File Election Campaign Committee, presented documentary evidence to refute administration claims that the use of voting machines was not feasible.

At a local meeting on Nov. 24, administration spokesmen turned down proposals for a constitutional amendment to employ vot-

ing machines. They claimed there were no machines that could carry the necessary 54 candidates on one line.

The Rank and File leaflet, however, reproduced a letter from the American Voting Machine Corp., Jamestown, N. Y., offering to provide voting machines that would list as many as 60 candidates. It also listed 15 union locals in various parts of the country which use its machines.

In addition to urging voting with machines, the leaflet repeated the

Rank and File demand for representation of all slates on the election board.

The Rank and File planks, called A Program to Give the Union Back to its Members, call for a general wage increase, shorter hours in the miscellaneous section of the industry, severance pay, full week vacation pay, equitable job distribution, raising dress and miscellaneous wage rates to the level in cloaks, guaranteed annual wage and repeal of the Taft-Hartley and Hughes-Breese laws.

### Rep. Powell Blames U. S. Gov't For Starvation in Puerto Rico

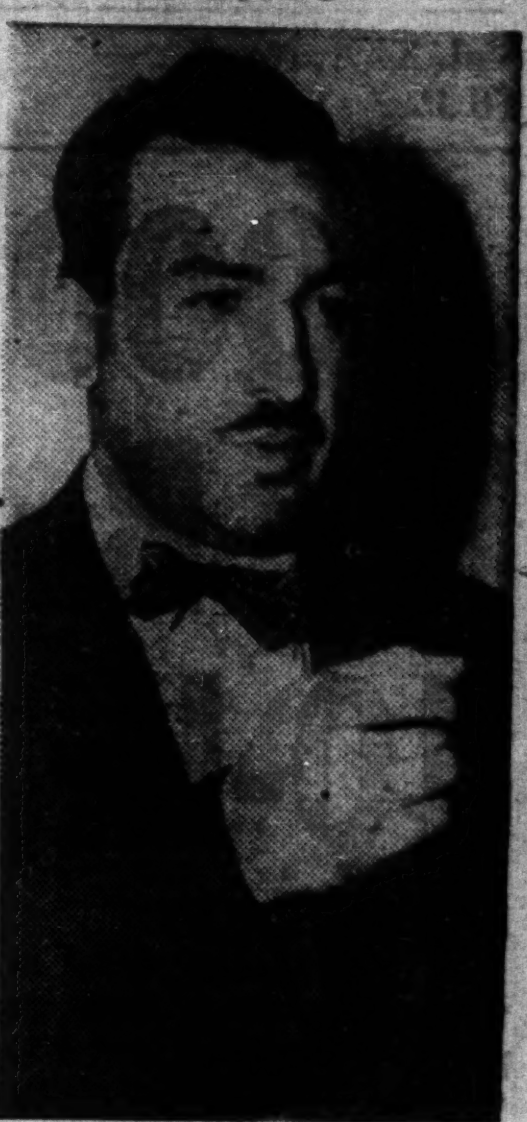
Rep. Adam C. Powell (D-NY) has charged the U. S. Government with responsibility for widespread starvation and unemployment in Puerto Rico, the Daily Worker learned over the week-end.

The bitter accusation by the Harlem Congressman came as a result of a one-week investigation of labor conditions in the Wall Street Caribbean colony sponsored by the House Committee on Education and Labor.

Rep. Powell said conditions he found in Puerto Rico shows the results of "flagrant abuse . . . which has brought about unemployment of 20 percent of the island's workers."

In a wife to Secretary of Agriculture Charles Brannan, Rep. Powell demanded that Puerto Rico's sugar quota be raised to 1,350,000 tons so that 275,000 tons, now stored there, could be marketed. He also asked Brannan to allow Puerto Rican sugar refineries to work at full capacity, instead of being forced to send raw sugar to the continent for processing as at present.

"Hundreds of thousands of Puerto Ricans are transported from their island to live in jimcrow and slums in the United States because of conditions created (in Puerto



POWELL

Rico) by the U. S.," Powell declared.

He said he is pondering asking for an investigation by the incoming Republican administration.

### PEACE NOTEBOOK:

## POW Slaying a 'Moral Principle?'

THE OBVIOUS CONTRADICTION between the government claims that it is holding the POWs and continuing the war "for moral principles" and the slaughter of these very POWs, is beginning to puzzle more and more Americans.

Here, for instance, in the Brooklyn Eagle, a paper not apt to print peace sentiment unless it is being deluged, is a typical expression:

"To the Editor of the Eagle:

"It is often said by government spokesmen that the war continues in order to defend the moral principle that prisoners may not be forcibly repatriated or detained.

"At the same time we have an incident where UN guards fatally shoot 84 unarmed prisoners and wound 118 others. This can scarcely be called a defense of moral principles, yet American boys are still dying for the welfare of Red POWs who presumably face brutal treatment in Red China and Korea.

"Were all prisoners exchanged, it is hard to imagine an outcome any more tragic than further war, further riots or a possible world war.

PAUL LOVINGER."

### A Friend Grieves for A Colorado GI

AND HERE, from the Denver Post, two-thirds of a continent away, is the personalized, quiet grief over one of the "statistics," one of our dead boys in Korea, and a prayer for the peaceful future. It is entitled "The Little Girl Who Never Met Her Daddy":

"Like so many people in the world today I have lost a friend in the Korean war. This guy worked, played, planned for the future, was an all-around, wonderful person. He was young (only 22), fresh out of college, married a few short months when the army took him. Not long after he was sent overseas.

"While you feel badly about the guy who died, you feel worse about the ones he left behind—a wonderful family who lost a loving son and brother, a wife who hardly got to know him as a husband, and a little girl who never met her daddy. This and many similar incidents happen every day because men are greedy enough to want money, power, position.

"Things like this make you wonder why we are here today, but maybe through us a better world will emerge. Maybe the little girl who never met her daddy will know the peaceful prosperity we have never had. That is my prayer for the future."



# Today Is George W. Carver Day

Today (January 5) is George Washington Carver Day in New York State, having been proclaimed so by Governor Dewey.

This will be the tenth anniversary of the passing of one of the world's greatest scientists, a Negro slave who worked his way through school by doing laundry, who gained the top of his profession despite the tremendous obstacle of white chauvinism.

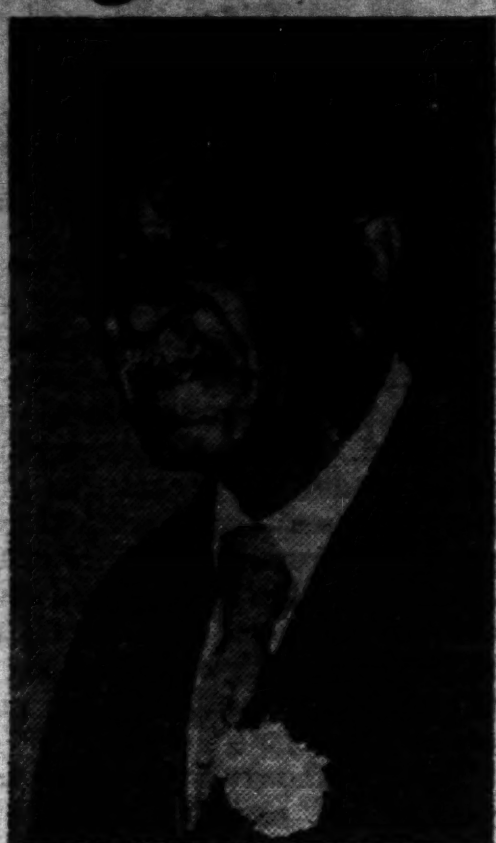
Dr. Carver was known all over the world for his scientific contributions.

He is particularly famous for his experiments with sweet potatoes and peanuts which resulted in more than 450 by-products.

His work in the improvement of cotton staples, plastics, paints, the dehydration of food, soil and crop rotation have not been surpassed.

Dr. Carver's first recognition came from the London Royal Society of Science.

Later his great work was recognized by such U. S. universities as Simpson College, Ames, University of Rochester and the



George Washington Carver

Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Association.

In 1940 Dr. Carver was honored by labor at a banquet in his honor in New York City.

He was presented with Labor's Plaque of Honor in Science and was commended by John L.

Lewis, then head of the CIO.

In 1943, immediately after his death, Solomon Harper, a N. Y. inventor, wrote a series of newspaper articles in the Negro press recommending that a Dr. George Washington Carver Day be proclaimed.

Later others took up the struggle and in 1944 the United States Congress proclaimed January 5, 1945 National Dr. Carver Day.

Since then, former councilman Benjamin J. Davis, now a political prisoner, the Mayor of New York City and Governor Dewey have called for the celebration of Carver Day on Jan. 5.

Governor Dewey, in announcing this year's Dr. Carver Day, described the scientist as "one of the most versatile and extraordinary geniuses who ever lived."

The Governor noted that Dr. Carver was born of slave parents one year before the Civil War ended.

"By his own efforts and genius," the Governor said, Dr. Carver "rose to become one of the great . . . benefactors of mankind."

## U.S. ARTS GROUP NAMES COMMUNIST AS ONE OF OUTSTANDING ARTISTS OF YEAR

By DAVID PLATT

The National Arts Foundation, one of the most conservative organizations in the country is to be applauded for standing up to the witch-hunters and naming a Communist as one of the outstanding artists of 1952.

Sean O'Casey, the noted Irish dramatist and member of the editorial board of the London Daily Worker was named because of his genius as a playwright and saluted as "the most magnificent prose writer in the modern theatre—an artist who wants to see life, to hear life, to feel life, to use life—and who does them all superbly."

The award to O'Casey was made despite red-baiting attacks on the great writer in the smear sheet Counter-Attack.

Still fresh in the public mind is that rag's attack on Little, Brown & Co. (they meant MacMillan) for publishing O'Casey's books, among other "pro-Soviet crimes".

Yes, it took guts to name a Communist as the "outstanding artist of the year" at a moment when all the channels of government, business and industry are trying with all their might and main—and not too successful at that—to give the impression that Communism is the same as barbarism.

O'Casey joined the Communist movement years ago because he saw clearly, along with other world-famous writers, artists and scientists like Picasso, Joliot-Curie, Aragon, Eluard, Andersen-Nexo and Dreiser, that Communism meant seeing, hearing, feeling and using life superbly.

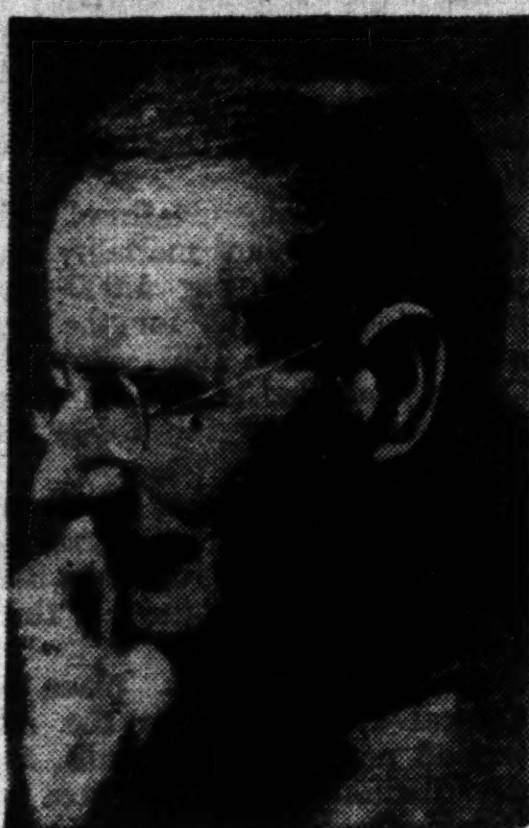
Born in Dublin and educated, as he says "in the streets of Dublin", O'Casey grew up in a Protestant island on a sea of Catholicism.

From an early age the religious and political conflicts which sundered Ireland were a daily sight to him.

Thus there welled up in him a passionate belief in the common man and the profound conviction that socialism was the solution to age-old oppression.

In the third volume of his autobiography, "Drums Under the Window", O'Casey described his introduction to Communism:

"... sat on a pediment of a column keeping up the facade of the post office, reading the new catechism of the Communist Manifesto, with its great commandment of workers of all lands, unite! And in all the shouting and the tumult and the misery around, he heard the roll of new drums, the blowing



SEAN O'CASEY

of new bugles and the sound of millions of men marching." Marching and uniting to end poverty and war.

Today O'Casey is in the front ranks of British fighters for peace and friendship with the Soviet Union.

He recently sent this message to be published in the Friendship Book of the American-Russian Institute in San Francisco:

"Your great people hadn't the war outside their doorsteps. We had, and in our houses too. We know what war is too well. We want no more of it; and I, for one, don't believe the British people will stand for another one. . . ."

### Praise for 'We Charge Genocide'

High praise for the exposure by the Civil Rights Congress, of the U. S. government's policy of genocide against the Negro people, is contained in the latest issue of the British Labor Monthly, edited by R. Palme Dutt.

The issue contains a review of the CRC's petition to the United Nations, entitled "We Charge Genocide" and edited by William L. Patterson and others.

A portion of the review follows: "The petitioners—who include such fine Americans as Howard Fast and Paul Robeson—charge the U. S. government with committing the crime of genocide against the Negro citizens of the U. S. A. and call upon the UN General Assembly to prevent this crime and 'to assure the safety of the Negro people of the United States.' It is a tragic and terrible document, and one finds it hard to believe that anybody but an inveterate fascist

Many, millions maybe would fall, and to me, the death of a young man or woman, before he or she has had the time to give all he or she had to life, is an abomination in the sight of the Lord and of men. . . . For peace, then, and friendship too, among all nations, and now, in this accepted time, peace with, and friendship for, the Soviet Union."

Less understandable is the National Arts Foundation's naming of the pro-Nazi Wagnerian opera singer Kirsten Flagstad as another outstanding artist of 1952.

Flagstad's husband was a prominent supporter of the notorious fascist, Vidkun Quisling, in Norway during the war.

In 1941 the opera singer returned to Hitler-occupied Norway to re-join her husband despite pleas from Norwegians in exile to remain here and fight for her country's liberation.

After the war when Flagstad tried to make a comeback at Carnegie Hall, scores of patriotic Americans picketed the concert with placards reading: "Let freedom sing, not Flagstad!"

The character of the audience inside the hall was typified by a wealthy dowager who stood on the steps of Carnegie and cursed the pickets as "bums and Jews".

The Foundation's award to this collaborator with the Nazis was unwarranted.

could read it without feeling a burning indignation and hatred against the men who can commit or condone such crimes and yet mouth nauseous humbug about 'democracy' and the 'free world'.

"It is not possible in a few words to do justice to the overwhelming weight of evidence contained in this indictment against the rulers of the U. S. It contains a record of lynchings, brutalities and oppression of every kind which will amaze, as well as horrify, many who think they have no illusions left about the 'American way of life.' The petition, however, is more than a record of atrocities—important as it is that these should be recorded. In it we hear the courageous voice of the other America, the America which will never yield to the hysterical propaganda and intimidation of the reactionary rulers and which must, sooner or later, triumph over Wall Street and the lynch mob."

## on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

### Munching on the Dodger 1953 Roster . . .

#### BASEBALL, ANYONE?

The Brooklyn front office has sent out its official roster for the 1953 season and there's material aplenty for some hot stove munching and nibbling around the edges.

First, we'd better settle just what a roster is and what it isn't. This is a list, with pertinent information on each, of 42 players who will report to the daddy team when it convenes at Vero Beach March 1.

Since all teams must be trimmed down to a player limit of 25 by May 15, it contains the names of many who will not actually be Dodgers next year. On the other hand, with one possible exception, this roster almost certainly does contain the names of the 25 who WILL do the bulk of the playing for the team.

The exception is Jim Gilliam, the wonderful young Negro second baseman of the Montreal farm team who was the International League's Most Valuable player. He is by all reports ready and ripe for the big leagues, but has one more "optionable" year, and barring a now unlikely trade which would send away Hodges or Robinson, he may have to spend another year at minor league pay when he would be gladly grabbed by several other N. L. clubs.

However, the fact that Gilliam isn't listed on the roster doesn't mean that the Dodgers CAN'T go through the motions of buying his contract and bringing him in. I wish they would, whether there is a trade or not. The club is at the exact stage where it needs some freshening with an infusion of youth and speed.

Among the items listed next to each player's name is his birthplace. I don't know if such things fascinate you as much as they do me (especially since the Army days), but anyhow, here's a little breakdown I just worked out on where 42 highly-skilled members and possible members of the National League championship baseball team hail from.

THEY COME FROM 22 states of the Union, Canada and Cuba. (Johnny Rutherford was born in Belleville, Ontario; Edmundo Amoros in Matanza, Cuba.) Pennsylvania leads 'em all with six. This is not an oddity since the Keystone State, last time I saw, was second to sunny California as a provider of big leaguers. New York, the home state, is second with four. They are Billy Loes, the kid from Queens who was 1952's only Dodger actually born in the five boroughs; Ralph Branca of Mount Vernon; catching aspirant Steve Lembo of Brooklyn and outfield candidate Bill Antanello.

Since we started this, we might as well finish off any stray curiosity. California, Ohio and North Carolina supply three players; Indiana, Wisconsin, Texas, Missouri and Minnesota two each; New Jersey, Illinois, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Washington, Maryland, Arkansas (hy there, Preacher!), Massachusetts, Oklahoma, Kentucky and Georgia one apiece. That last is Jackie Robinson, generally thought of as a California native, but actually born in Cairo, Georgia.

Pennsylvania not only leads in number of roster players, but by a goodly margin in number of regular performers. If you take the regular lineup—minus pitchers—to be Hodges, Robinson, Reese, Cox, Pafko, Snider, Furillo and Campanella, you have three Pennsylvanian-born stars in the eight—Cox, Furillo and Campy. Maybe some day if big league ball veers toward regionalism, players like Cox of Newport and Furillo of Stony Creek Mills would be on the Pittsburgh Club and Campanella of Philadelphia on one of the Philly teams.

Come to think of it, the magnificent Cox WAS with the Pirates, and was obtained for Brooklyn in one of Branch Rickey's choice swindles, Cox and Roe for the used-up Dixie Walker, the lame-backed Hal Greg and the mediocre Vic Lombardi.

And of course, either the Phils or A's could have had Roy Campanella, who was famous in that city at the age of 16 when he played in the Negro Leagues. But the greatest catcher of modern times was not the right color to suit the Phils and A's (or anyone else, until he was well along in his career.)

The popular conception that 90 percent of the big league players come from small towns and rural areas takes a little demolishing by a geographic-conscious glance at this roster. Fifteen of the 42 hail from big and reasonably big cities (New York, Philly, Chicago, Seattle, Cincinnati, San Francisco, Los Angeles, St. Paul, St. Louis, Akron, Oklahoma City and Youngstown.)

WITH EVERYONE sort of height-conscious at this point of the basketball season where a 5-9 Johnny O'Brien can create such a sensation, let's see what we come up with in the Brooklyn roster. First we'll break it into six feet and over, and under six feet. Here it is—26 are six feet or better, 16 are under six feet.

However, the height average (the computing of which is a little beyond our mathematical skills) wouldn't be as high as that breakdown indicates, for of the 26 taller ones, no less than 10 are listed at six feet even, and nine more at 6-1. The only one big enough to play center on a basketball team is 6-6 Chris Van Cuyk, and there isn't a 6-5er or 6-4er in the lot. Such stars as Carl Erskine, the no-hit kid, and Roy Zimmer, the rookie shortstop hopeful expected to soon inherit Reese's job, are 5-9. Cox is 5-8½, Campanella and Rocky Bridges 5-8 and Amoros a half inch shorter than that.

Finally—Brooklyn is the club which in 1947 signed the first Negro player in big league history . . . the club still symbolizing baseball democracy to fans all over the circuit and all over the land . . . so it is interesting and pertinent to see how many Negro players are on its 1953 roster.

There are four Negro players listed—Robinson, Campanella, N.L. Rookie of the Year Joe Black and rookie Jim Pendleton. Of course, Don Newcombe, the team's pitching ace, has another year to go in the Army and is still actually part of the team, and Gilliam COULD come on.

Pendleton, a little less talked of than the sensational young Gilliam, did all right for himself at Montreal. He is a 27-year-old from St. Charles, Mo., bats and throws right. Playing shortstop and a little outfield for Montreal's great pennant winning team, he hit .291 with considerable power. He drove in 92, hit 24 doubles, 14 triples (that's a lot of triples) and 11 homers. He also stole 14 bases. The "book" on him defensively is that he misses being a great shortstop but could take to the outfield.

Now we have munched and nibbled around the roster for a column-full, so tomorrow we'll get down to discussing the ball team and its prospects, department by department.



## Japanese Firms Extend Trade Pact with China

TOKYO, Jan. 4.—The Peking radio reported today that a trade agreement between People's China and Japanese businessmen has been extended for six months. A protocol extending the agreement was signed in Peking by Katsunori Komibun, a Japanese factory adviser, and Minoru Shiramizu, the manager of a trading company, it was stated.

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WA 9-1600

# Teachers Cite High Court Rule, Ask Board Reinstate 8 with Back Pay

A 26-page statement of "Exceptions" will be filed with the Board of Education today by counsel for the eight teachers recently tried on charges of insubordination for refusing to answer questions as to alleged membership in the Communist Party, it was announced yesterday by the Teachers Union. The hearings were conducted by Col. Arthur Levitt, Board member, whose report and recommendations as trial examiner were termed "unfair, arbitrary and discriminatory" by counsel for the teachers.

The statement was signed by Lewis S. Flagg, Jr., attorney for Mrs. Mildred Flacks and Mr. Samuel Wallach; Milton H. Friedman, attorney for Miss Dorothy Bloch and Julius Lemansky; Harold I. Cammer, attorney for Mrs. Dorothy Rand, Arthur Newman, Cyril Graze and Hyman Koppelman and by Mrs. Rose V. Russell, associate representative for all the respondents.

Contending that the position taken by the teachers was sustained unanimously by the U. S. Supreme Court in its decision on Dec. 15, invalidating the Oklahoma loyalty oath statute, the statement asked the Board of Education to reinstate all the teachers with back pay, except for Hyman Koppelman who resigned from his position and moved out of New York.

The statement pointed out that none of the teachers was charged with membership, past or present, in the Communist Party, nor with misconduct in the classroom, nor with misuse of their position to "advance any subversive philosophy" or "pursue a doctrinaire position." Two of the teachers, Dorothy Bloch and Julius Lemansky, had denied that they are members of the Communist Party, but declined to answer questions as to past beliefs or associations.

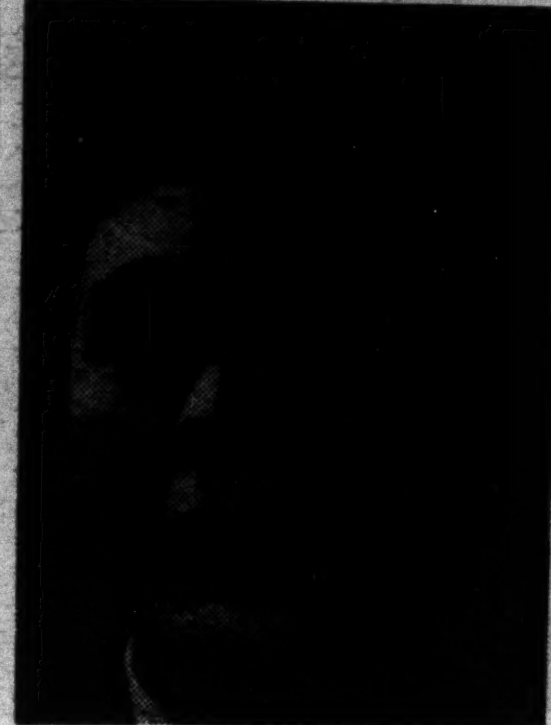
#### HIGH QUALITY ADMITTED

Nevertheless, Col. Levitt had recommended dismissal of all the teachers (except Koppelman), in spite of his admission that the testimony proved their "superior talent as teachers," their records of "conspicuously fine accomplishment, frequently under adverse conditions," and the "extraordinarily high quality" of their service as teachers during long careers.

Col. Levitt's report was condemned as permeated with "insinuation and innuendo" regarding membership, indoctrination and subversive influence, although no such offenses were alleged in the charges or during the trials, and "not a witness, not a scintilla of evidence, not a clue, hint or suggestion to the effect of these extravagant and scandalous remarks

can be found in the record." The use of "irrelevant and inflammatory interjections" to convict the teachers "upon charges not made, alleged or proved against them" was scored as "a sheer denial of due process." (DeJonge v. Oregon.)

Counsel for the teachers charged further that Col. Levitt "indulged himself the luxury" of "exparte, ex



ROSE RUSSELL

cathedral" dissertations on the nature of the Communist Party, thereby rendering "foolish" the hearings now in progress before the Board of Regents as required by the Feinberg Law. In fact, it was claimed that the "Statement of Policy" under which the teachers were suspended is not only more obnoxious than the Oklahoma statute recently struck down by the Supreme Court, but ignores and violates all the due process safeguards provided in the Feinberg Law, on the basis of which its constitutionality was upheld by the Supreme Court on March 3, 1952. Among the procedures disregarded by the Board are the requirement of notice and hearing before any organization may be proscribed, and a 10-day "escape period" during which a teacher may withdraw from a listed organization.

#### ANTI-SEMITISM CHARGED

It was noted also that not only are all the teachers presently on trial Jewish, but also all the eight teachers previously suspended and dismissed on similar charges were Jewish. The five teachers recently suspended on identical charges are all Jewish. The eight teachers recently dismissed by the unprecedented invocation of Section 903 of the Charter were also all Jewish. "The drastic action taken against these 29 Jewish teachers, all with outstanding records of superior performances, and excellent relations with colleagues, supervisors, pupils and parents, and extra-curricular, community and

scholarly contributions, is in marked contrast to the reluctant and leaden approach to non-Jewish employees involved in classroom and on the job misconduct," the statement charged, demanding, "How is one to regard the contrast between the harsh, drastic and uncompromising rigidity of the approach to Jewish teachers on a doubtful issue and the search for extenuation, mitigation and exculpation of grave offenses by non-Jewish teachers?"

The "authority, function and conduct" of assistant corporation counsel Saul Moskoff who has been assigned by the corporation counsel as full-time investigator into alleged subversive activities of teachers, came in for sharp criticism, particularly as to this legal status and the manner in which he performed the "administrative functions of a deputy to the su-

## Baby Deaths Rise Sharply in Negro, Puerto Rican Areas

Depressed living standards, sub-standard housing and other "socio-economic conditions" have brought a sharp rise in infant mortality in New York's workingclass communities, especially Negro and Puerto Rican areas, according to the annual review of the Department of Health.

For the first nine months of 1952 the city-wide infant mortality rate was 24 deaths per 1,000 live births, the same as for the first nine months of 1951. But the Department cited 11 districts where the average rose far above the city-wide figure.

Heading the list were the Negro and Puerto Rican areas where the infant mortality rate rose from 36.5 for 1951 to 39.5 for the first three quarters of 1952.

Sharpest rise took place in Central Harlem, where the rate was 48 per 1,000 live births, and the Bedford-Stuyvesant area of Brooklyn, where the rate was 33. Other health districts where the infant mortality rate was higher than average were:

Manhattan: Riverside (Washington Heights area), 30; Kips Bay (Yorkville), 28; East Harlem, 27; Lower West Side, 25.

Brooklyn: Fort Greene, 30; Williamsburg-Greenpoint, 29; Red Hook, 28.

Bronx: Morrisania, 26; Mott Haven, 26.

## Puerto Rican Mother Of 9 Faces Eviction

Mrs. Rosa Viruet, Puerto Rican mother, and her nine children face eviction this Wednesday from their apartment at 234 Thompson St. A third extension for the family was won from the landlord, Dr. Joseph J. Lordi, last week as a result of phone calls.

A new trial for Mrs. Viruet, asked by the Houston Tenant Council, has been denied in the Municipal Court.

All local, state and federal representatives in the area contacted by the council interceded on behalf of this family with the Department of Welfare to ask that immediate housing be provided. Many prominent persons in the community, including clergymen, have spoken out in behalf of the family.

Mrs. Joan Goldstein, executive secretary of the council, urges that everyone contact Commissioner McCarthy of the Department of Welfare, 250 Church St., that housing be granted for the family. The council at 148 Sullivan St., would also welcome any information on available apartments.



perintendent," in private sessions in a "rear office of a warehouse building of the board, when as a prosecutor he compelled the attendance of teachers for his inquisitions, denying them the right of effective representation of their choice, and surrounding them with terrifying paraphernalia to record the interview while he undertook to search their minds to ferret out their thoughts. . . ."

The Board has announced that it will hold a special meeting on Thursday, Jan. 8 to consider what action it will take in this proceeding.

## UN Inquisition

(Continued from Page 4)

State Department tossed to the McCarthy - McCarran jackals 11 persons, namely: David Weintraub, Henry Bloch, Abraham Nadel, Irene Pogorelsky, Rhoda Rastoff, Lena Speigel, Marshall Wolfe, David Zablodowsky, Dimitri Varley, Anna Rubinstein, Evelyn Thayer.)

But such scandalous violations of the UN Charter and outrageous sabotage of the organization are not enough for the organizers of war and fascism. The McCarthy's and McCarrans want to head off the growing revolt, which is affecting even the colonial bloc's voting machine, against the domination of the UN by this bloc. They want to prevent the clear logic of the Socialist delegations and of a growing number of delegations from the so-called "underdeveloped countries" from reaching the American people and exposing the war-organizers.

This is the avowed aim of John Foster Dulles, Eisenhower's Secretary of State-designate. In a recent speech to the Denver convocation of the World Council of Churches in Christ, Dulles proclaimed his intention of reducing the UN Charter to the same jumble of pious platitudes and hypocritical doubletalk which characterizes his every utterance. Moreover, he has actually urged the "free people of this country" to "take the lead" in foisting a Dulles-type "Charter" on the UN when the Assembly reviews the Charter in 1955. (N.Y. Times, 12/12.)

But these aims of the biggest, most unscrupulous U.S. employers and their stooge politicians have nothing in common with the interests of U.S. workers and trade unionists.

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Anniversary  
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## 27 Madison, Wis., Civic Leaders Ask Eisenhower Halt the War

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 30.—Twenty-seven civic and religious leaders of Madison in an "Open Christmas Message" have written President-elect Eisenhower to "use his influence" to stop the shooting in Korea at once and negotiate the POW issue in peace. The story was headlined on page one of the Wisconsin Capital Times: "Local Group Urges Ike Stop War."

The message to Eisenhower was released by Dr. William C. Rubinstein, English professor at the University of Wisconsin and executive secretary of the Madison Committee for Peaceful Alternatives, a non-partisan group. He said he hoped others would send similar messages to Eisenhower.

Among the signers were 12 religious leaders: Rev. Merrill

R. Abbey, Rev. Charles R. Bell, Jr., Rev. Bernard Bartel, Rev. George L. Collins, Rev. Ross W. Conner, Rev. William F. Kautz, Rev. A. H. Lambright, Rev. Alfred W. Swan, Rev. Joseph Washington, Rabbi Manfred Swarsensky, Rev. Robert H. Adams and Rev. L. Paul Jaquith.

Also: Former Congressman Thomas P. Amlie, Mrs. Bettina Bjorksten, wife of the president of Bjorksten Research Laboratories; Prof. George Wollard of the U. of Wisconsin geology department; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bland, Mr. and Mrs. Francis D. Hole, Marjorie Daw Johnson, Mrs. Ken Kozasa, Dr. Addie Schwittay, Mrs. E. A. Ross, widow of the late professor-emeritus E. A. Ross; Mrs. Mary Lescotier, John Martinson, Mrs. Verna C. McConell, and Edward Werner.



# Court Admits Rosenbergs Had No Fair Trial, But OKs Doom

## Daily Worker

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(8 Pages)

New York, Monday, January 5, 1953  
★★ Price 10 Cents

## 4,000 at Rally Vote: No Bus Runs Till 40-Hr. Week Is Won

By ART SHIELDS

More than 4,000 striking bus drivers stood up and cheered yesterday as they voted to continue their walkout till they win the 40-hour week with no loss in take-home pay. The crowd cheered again as Michael J. Quill, TWU president, shouted: "We'll keep up this strike till the plains of Hell freeze over."

It was an immensely enthusiastic meeting throughout. More than half of the 8,200 bus drivers were crowding St. Nicholas Arena. Many were standing. The meeting opened to the strains of songs like "Solidarity Forever" and "We Shall Not Be Moved."

One stanza rang:

"We're fighting for freedom,  
We shall not be moved."

"We'll fight to get the 40 hours,  
We shall not be moved."

Messages of solidarity from leaders of millions of workers helped pep up the strikers. Martin T. Lacey, teamster leader and president of the New York AFL Trades and Labor Council, pledged full-hearted support "and best wishes for a 'quick victory.'" Walter Reuther, President of the CIO and United Auto Workers, and David J. McDonald, head of the CIO steel union, pledged the support of a total of over 2,000,000 union members. Three dozen other union groups sent messages of support.

Allan Haywood, executive vice-president of the national CIO, got long and loud cheers when he pledged the CIO's fullest solidarity.

Mayor Impellitteri did not accept the union's invitation to address the meeting.

A reserved seat, however, was there for the mayor. It was a big leather-backed chair at the front of the platform. It carried a sign, "Reserved for the Mayor," and got many laughs.

The strikers, in a resolution, denounced the mayor's demands that

## THE ROSENBERGS MUST LIVE! 7 days to execution date

1. Get your neighbors and friends to send wires or letters to President Truman and President-elect Eisenhower asking for clemency.
2. Get out a mailing to your organization or to people in your neighborhoods. Mailing kits can be obtained at the committee.
3. Collect funds for the committee.
4. Join the Prayer and Clemency Vigil at the White House running 24 hours daily. Report to Inspiration House, 1867 Kalorama Road, N.W. Washington, D. C.
5. Join your neighborhood activities—leaflet distributions, motorcades, vigils, etc.
6. Visit every clergyman, office-holder, doctor, lawyer and any other notables in your community. Ask him to speak for clemency.
7. Ask your rabbi or minister to conduct a prayer meeting in his congregation.
8. Mobilize your community, shop, union, or organization for participation in the mass meeting for clemency, Jan. 8, 5-8 p.m., at Strauss Square, East Broadway, N. Y. C.

they return to work at once, as vice-president, said:

"This strike came at a time when the forces of reaction are taking over America. If this strike is broken the CIO may be broken too."

O'Connor warned against anti-labor forces within the Eisenhower administration. "John Foster Dulles hates labor," he said.

Guinan, as chairman at the

(Continued on Page 6)

Matthew Guinan, Local 100 president, denounced rumors that the union might settle with individual bus companies.

"We'll never sign contracts with anyone, two or three companies," said Guinan. "We'll not go back until we sign contracts with all the companies for a 40-hour week with no loss of pay."

Frank O'Connor, international

## EISENHOWER SHOULD MEET STALIN, SAYS REP. ROGERS

DENVER, Jan. 4.—President-elect Eisenhower "should meet with Stalin," believes Rep. Byron Rogers (D-Col.). Evidently inspired by the news accounts of the Soviet leader's reply to a Christmas Day series of questions by the New York Times, Rep. Rogers' comments were reported in the "Side Street" column of the Denver Post of Dec. 31.

"I believe that Ike should meet with Stalin," Rep. Rogers said. "Whether 'here or there,' it doesn't make any difference. A conference would hurt no one. I have faith Ike would not commit us too much."

By MILTON HOWARD

The Circuit Court of Appeals has admitted that the doomed Rosenbergs fully deserved a new trial last year because of the "wholly reprehensible" tactics of the U. S. prosecutor Irving Saypol. Not a single news service or New York paper has revealed this fact fully to its readers thus far though the court opinion, signed by Judges Thomas W. Swan, Harrie B. Chase and Jerome Frank, has been available since Thursday last week.

The three judges in their statement on the conduct of the U. S. prosecutor Saypol against the Rosenbergs declared that his "tactics cannot be too severely condemned."

Yet, because of a technicality, the judges refused to grant a new trial which could save the Rosenbergs from the death sentence scheduled for Jan. 14 at 11 p.m.

The facts which the Circuit Court says would have justified a new trial last year are as follows:

### BIG HEADLINES

During the crucial testimony of Mrs. Greenglass, wife of David Greenglass, Saypol made big headlines in the press with the news that he had procured an indictment against W. Perl. Perl was indicted for alleged perjury before the grand jury when he said he did not know the alleged "spies" the government was prosecuting.

Saypol told the New York Times (March 15, 1951) that this new witness would prove the Greenglass story against the Rosenbergs. This was important because there

## BULLETINS

Replying to the attack made on them by Judge Irving R. Kaufman in denying them a change from the death sentence, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg issued a statement to the world yesterday from the death cells at Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, N. Y. They said:

"We reassert our innocence before God and man."

Late yesterday afternoon, more than 400 men and women had arrived in Washington, D. C., to take part in the clemency delegations organized by the Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs. The committee said it expects several thousand persons of all social and political views to be in Washington for today's visit to top officials.

New Yorkers of every walk of life and belief have been asked to express their desire for clemency for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg by attending a "Appeal to the President" meeting Thursday, 5 p.m., at the traditional gathering place of the Jewish people of this city, Straus Square at East Broadway and Rutgers St. The call was issued by the New York Committee for the Rosenbergs.

never was any corroborative testimony or evidence to back up the Greenglass story about the Rosenbergs, even though it was on the word of Greenglass alone that the Rosenbergs were sentenced to die.

But after Saypol splashed his story about Perl's corroborative evidence, he never called him as a witness! And he never called him to trial either!

Defense counsel charged this was part of the government-newspaper collusion which created hysteria around the trial and made a fair trial impossible.

The three circuit court judges agreed with the de-

(Continued on Page 6)

## Connecticut Free Press Group Sets Goal of 325 'Worker' Subs

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 31.

At a state-wide conference here over the week-end, the Connecticut Freedom of the Press Committee has determined to obtain a minimum of 325 subscriptions in the coming Worker circulation campaign, and to circulate another 150 each weekend by delivery. Daily Worker goals set include 100 subscriptions and expansion

of delivery circulation.

The campaign is scheduled to get under way on Jan. 15. The Connecticut Committee will launch it formally at a birthday party, celebrating the 29th anniversary of the paper, on Jan. 17 in this city.

In New York City, trade unionists will organize their campaign to spread the paper among the city's organized workers at a conference on Jan. 15.

The conference, to be held at Yugoslav Hall, is sponsored by the New York Trade Union Freedom of the Press Committee. It will be addressed by John Pittman, the paper's foreign affairs editor.

From Minneapolis yesterday came a contribution from a reader who was told of our year-end fund appeal while on a hospital bed. She sent \$1 as soon as she got out, and will contribute regularly, she writes, through the local Freedom of the Press group.

A Wabash, Indiana, reader who contributed several times earlier in the campaign sends another \$1, and writes that if the fund has already reached the \$50,000 mark, the contribution "is to celebrate the event."

"We appreciate the many letters people have written in with their donations," the Wabash contributor (Continued on Page 6)

Received Friday.....\$ 807

Total Thus Far.....53,895.07

Send your contributions to P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City, 3, N. Y.; or bring to 35 E. 12th Street, 8th floor.



# KOREAN WAR VET OFFERS WAY TO GET PEACE

A veteran of the Korean war, in a letter to his home city newspaper, the Louisville Courier Journal, suggests that we really seek peace even at the cost of ending the war economy "prosperity." He says we should realize that communism is an idea that can't be crushed by bombs, and that we should allow the people of Korea to unify their country without interference as we re-united our own country in the Civil War.

The letter, by the former GI, Thomas G. Atkinson, is featured in the Courier Journal under the big headline "A Veteran's Formula For Peace." It begins with a biting reference to President-elect Eisenhower's recent trip to Korea which produced talk of spreading the war instead of the promised peace.

The letter:  
To the Editor of The Courier-Journal:  
"To my knowledge no one has approached me as to what

my formula for peace in Korea is. Presumably the reason for this is that while I was with the armed forces in Korea for considerably more than 3 months, I was only a five-stripe and not a five-star soldier. Despite this consideration of rank, I offer the following formula as a basis for an honorable and lasting peace:

"Base all peace considerations on the premise that we will accept peace, even though it would break the prosperity

bubble created by a war economy; realize that this thing we call Communism is basically an idea, an intangible that cannot be destroyed even by H-bombs.

"Allow the people of North and South Korea to reunite their severed country without interference, realizing that in 1865 we fought a death fight for the unification of our own country. Resolve to request the presence of God at the conference table, a delegate who hereto-

fore hasn't made His presence felt there. Pray that God work a miracle by placing the methods and rationale of peace into the minds of our two five-star oracles of war.

"A willingness is needed on the part of the people to be taxed as heavily for the cause of easing poverty and privations in foreign lands as for the purpose of war

THOMAS G. ATKINSON  
Louisville.

## Wall St. Economists See Business Decline in '53

CHICAGO, Jan. 4 (FP).—Economists interviewed here by the Wall Street Journal at a professional conference expect business to decline in the last half of 1953. Of some 300 economists interviewed, "only a brave handful of 10 or 15 thought that the present high activity could continue that long," the WSJ reported Dec. 31.

The economic experts were gathered here for the annual meeting of 10 professional groups, ranging from the American Economic Assn. and American Finance Assn. to the Econometric Society and the Catholic Economic Assn.

"Some of their predictions are spine chilling, such as predictions of 1929-32 all over again," the newspaper said. "Others, like Secretary of Com. Sawyer's statement that American industry plans continued high capital investment expenditures, are more bland and reassuring."

It quoted Martin R. Gainsbrugh, chief economist of the National Industrial Conference Board, as asking: "What will be the impact on the present wave of confidence when the administration gets in and is faced with the job of making its performances jibe with its cam-

paigned promises?"

The most pessimistic forecast came from Charles E. Young, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co. economist, who said the U. S. is now in the same situation that preceded the declines of 1920-1921, 1929-1932 and 1937-1938.

"It is similar in some respect," he said, "to the state of affairs that confronted the new Hoover administration in 1929 after the post-war booms of the 1920's although it seems unlikely that the decline in prospect will be nearly as drastic as that of 1929-1932."

Theodore Yntema, who heads the Ford Motor Co. staff of economists, predicted:

"Probably in late 1953 or in 1954, we shall be facing a transition from a period of abnormal accumulation of stocks of goods by government, business and individuals to a condition of more nearly

normal growth." But he said he believed a repetition of the 1929-1932 "now is impossible" because of such safeguards as pay-as-you-go tax collections, unemployment compensation, insurance of bank deposits and the credit system.

Some economists took issue with the Commerce Department's new survey, "Markets After the Defense Expansion," which indicated armaments spending would continue at a rate of \$55 billion to \$60 billion through 1953 and 1954 and taper off to between \$50 billion and \$55 billion some time in 1955.

Among those disagreeing with this view was Robinson Newcombe of the Office of Defense Mobilization, who said a more realistic estimate of war spending is between \$54 billion and \$57 billion through 1953 and 1954.

The Weyerhaeuser economist, pointing out that the need for additional plant capacity is rapidly disappearing, said: "Whether the military production program will actually proceed into 1954 on the announced schedule is an open question. For one thing, munitions plants will be pouring out a quantity of production and greater than the apparent requirements of the campaign in Korea and storage of the remaining output will be a steadily increasing problem.

"For another, production much in excess of current requirements will raise serious problems of deterioration and obsolescence. On these grounds, it seems prudent to discount more and more heavily the announced programs of sustained military expenditures beyond late 1953. These arguments would be further strengthened if the Korean war should end next year."

### 191 of 222 GOPers In House Ask to Be Un-Americans

Of the 222 incoming Republican members of the House, 191 have already applied for positions on the House Un-American Activities Committee, reports Robert S. Allen in the New York Post.

### Foster Urges Amnesty Drive For Nelson, Other Communists

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—In greeting Steve Nelson on his 50th birthday, William Z. Foster, Communist Party national chairman, urged a powerful amnesty movement to free Nelson and all other jailed Communists, and "especially an irresistible demand that Steve Nelson be allowed bail."

Foster's greetings declared: "I wish to join with the many other friends, comrades and well-wishers of Steve Nelson in sending him heartiest greetings on his 50th birthday. I trust that, in spite of the outrageous treatment to which he is being subjected, he will be able to preserve his health and to serve many more years, as he has done so courageously for so long in the very first line of the working class and the Negro people.

"It is very shocking, the barbarous way Steve is being abused in the Blawnox jail. This is because he is an incorruptible and valiant fighter. They cannot defeat him in an open fight, so they try to crush his spirit in the dark of the cells and sweatboxes. But all this too will prove quite unavailing against Steve's unbreakable fighting spirit.

"It is high time that a powerful amnesty movement should get under way to free Steve Nelson and all the other Communist fighters now in jail. Their only crime is their loyalty to the working class, above all, in their fight for peace. Their continued imprisonment is a disgrace to democracy in this country and a threat to every freedom of the people. Especially there should be an irresistible demand that Steve Nelson be allowed bail.

"With all good wishes to the indomitable working class fighter, our Steve Nelson."

Foster's greetings were among those from trade unionists, writers, and others released for publication by the Steve Nelson Birthday Celebration, 317 So. Sixth St., Philadelphia, 6, Pa. Additional greetings may still be sent for insertion in the second edition of a special Steve Nelson Birthday issue of the Pennsylvania Worker.

Greetings should be accompanied by \$1 for single listings. Display greetings should be accompanied by text, signature desired, plus payment at the rate of \$5 for each two inches.

### Urge Voting Machines in ILGW Election

A leaflet distribution calling for democratic election procedure received a welcoming response last week from members of Cutters Local 10, AFL International Ladies Garment Workers Union. The leaflet, issued by the Cutters Rank and File Election Campaign Committee, presented documentary evidence to refute administration claims that the use of voting machines was not feasible.

At a local meeting on Nov. 24, administration spokesmen turned down proposals for a constitutional amendment to employ vot-

ing machines. They claimed there were no machines that could carry the necessary 54 candidates on one line.

The Rank and File leaflet, however, reproduced a letter from the American Voting Machine Corp., Jamestown, N. Y., offering to provide voting machines that would list as many as 60 candidates. It also listed 15 union locals in various parts of the country which use its machines.

In addition to urging voting machines, the leaflet repeated the

Rank and File demand for representation of all slates on the election board.

The Rank and File planks, called A Program to Give the Union Back to its Members, call for a general wage increase, shorter hours in the miscellaneous section of the industry, severance pay, full week vacation pay, equitable job distribution, raising dress and miscellaneous wage rates to the level in cloaks, guaranteed annual wage and repeal of the Taft-Hartley and Hughes-Boes laws.

### Rep. Powell Blames U. S. Gov't For Starvation in Puerto Rico

Rep. Adam C. Powell (D-NY) has charged the U. S. Government with responsibility for widespread starvation and unemployment in Puerto Rico, the Daily Worker learned over the week-end.

The bitter accusation by the Harlem Congressman came as a result of a one-week investigation of labor conditions in the Wall Street Caribbean colony sponsored by the House Committee on Education and Labor.

Rep. Powell said conditions he found in Puerto Rico shows the results of "flagrant abuse . . . which has brought about unemployment of 20 percent of the island's workers."

In a wire to Secretary of Agriculture Charles Brannan, Rep. Powell demanded that Puerto Rico's sugar quota be raised to 1,350,000 tons so that 275,000 tons, now stored there, could be marketed. He also asked Brannan to allow Puerto Rican sugar refineries to work at full capacity, instead of being forced to send raw sugar to the continent for processing as at present.

"Hundreds of thousands of Puerto Ricans are transported from their island to live in jimcrow and slums in the United States because of conditions created (in Puerto



POWELL

Rico) by the U. S.," Powell declared.

He said he is pondering asking for an investigation by the incoming Republican administration.

### PEACE NOTEBOOK: POW Slaying a 'Moral Principle?'

THE OBVIOUS CONTRADICTION between the government claims that it is holding the POWs and continuing the war "for moral principles" and the slaughter of these very POWs, is beginning to puzzle more and more Americans.

Here, for instance, in the Brooklyn Eagle, a paper not apt to print peace sentiment unless it is being deluged, is a typical expression:

"To the Editor of the Eagle:

"It is often said by government spokesmen that the war continues in order to defend the moral principle that prisoners may not be forcibly repatriated or detained.

"At the same time we have an incident where UN guards fatally shoot 84 unarmed prisoners and wound 118 others. This can scarcely be called a defense of moral principles, yet American boys are still dying for the welfare of Red POWs who presumably face brutal treatment in Red China and Korea.

"Were all prisoners exchanged, it is hard to imagine an outcome any more tragic than further war, further riots or a possible world war.

PAUL LOVINGER."

### A Friend Grieves for A Colorado GI

AND HERE, from the Denver Post, two-thirds of a continent away, is the personalized, quiet grief over one of the "statistics," one of our dead boys in Korea, and a prayer for the peaceful future. It is entitled "The Little Girl Who Never Met Her Daddy":

"Like so many people in the world today I have lost a friend in the Korean war. This guy worked, played, planned for the future, was an all-around, wonderful person. He was young (only 22), fresh out of college, married a few short months when the army took him. Not long after he was sent overseas.

"While you feel badly about the guy who died, you feel worse about the ones he left behind—a wonderful family who lost a loving son and brother, a wife who hardly got to know him as a husband, and a little girl who never met her daddy. This and many similar incidents happen every day because men are greedy enough to want money, power, position.

"Things like this make you wonder why we are here today, but maybe through us a better world will emerge. Maybe the little girl who never met her daddy will know the peaceful prosperity we have never had. That is my prayer for the future.



## 'WORKER' EDITIONS MERGED TO MAKE A BETTER PAPER

Some readers of The Worker, who buy the paper on the newsstands, may have noticed that the paper they bought this past week-end was the regular mail New York-Harlem edition.

We have eliminated the late 3-Star Worker which was published on Friday for newsstand sale. Reason is partly, economy, but most to concentrate staff attention on improving the main edition of the week-end Worker.

Those New York reader groups which order papers for the week-end must now have their order in by Thursday morning, instead of Friday.

Starting tomorrow, we are also consolidating the 1-Star and 2-Star Daily Worker into a single edition. Our aim is to make this edition a better New York paper than the 2-Star edition was, while maintaining its value nationally. The aim here, too, in addition to economy, is to give the paper's staff more time to turn out a better Worker.

## Defense Begins Plea to Jury At N.Y. Smith Act Trial Today

By HARRY RAYMOND

The nine-month-old Smith Act trial of the 13 New York Communists is scheduled to resume today (Monday) with Mrs. Mary Kaufman, defense attorney, opening the final defense plea to the jury.

Three other defense lawyers—John T. McTernan, James Wright and Frank Serri—will follow Mrs. Kaufman before the jury in a 4½-day summary. Two defendants, acting as their own counsel, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Pettis Perry, will join the lawyers in the final defense summary.

Under the present schedule, the whole question of the constitutional right of freedom of speech, press and assembly, which the prosecution is aiming to cancel, could be in the hands of the jury sometime Saturday. The 13 defendants are charged with conspiring to teach and advocate "overthrow of the U. S. government by force and violence."

If convicted they face five-year prison terms and \$10,000 fines each.

### FALSE TESTIMONY

The defense charged in a series of motions, supported by sworn affidavits, that the prosecution had failed to offer evidence showing any or all of the defendants had ever advocated "force and violence."

Evidence offered by the defense revealed that government witness Harvey Matusow, professional anti-labor informer, had testified falsely concerning a plagiarized article he sold to a New Mexico newspaper. Other government witnesses shown to have testified falsely were the FBI informers Bernice Baldwin and William Cummings.

The latter two were shown by official Justice Department documents to have lied concerning payments they received from the government for their stoolpigeon work.

Evidence of jury contamination was also presented to the court. This was recognized by Judge Edward J. Dimock, who removed Mrs. Sybil Kane, former choir singer, from the jury for bias. But the judge refused to declare a mistrial. He replaced Mrs. Kane with an alternate juror.

### OTHER JURORS

But after Mrs. Kane was ousted from the jury she announced that with the exception of one or two of the "nicer jurors," all the jurors illegally discussed the issues of the case and expressed opinions and judgments thereon.

Mrs. Kane stated that at least four of the jurors have held and expressed judgment on the case adverse to the defendants "right along," in violation of the court's strict orders, and that they expressed these views and judgments strongly.

Judge Dimock refused to hear Mrs. Kane testify to the truths of these assertions. He again rejected a defense mistrial motion. He started old courtroom observers by ordering the trial to proceed with a jury clearly stacked against the defense.

When the trial reconvenes in to the 100 per cent jump in fares

Federal Courtroom 110 at 10:30 a.m. today, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn will appear at the counsel table free from the 30-day jail sentence imposed by Judge Dimock for her refusal to act as a prosecution informer while testifying as a defense witness.

She was released from the Women's House of Detention Wednesday.

Prison, she told friends who greeted her at the jail door, "is a terrible waste of time." She said she was eager to get back into the fight in defense of civil rights of all Americans.

Besides Miss Flynn and Perry, the other defendants who will be in court today are Claudia Jones, George Blake Charney, Louis Weinstock, Betty Cannett, Jacob Mindel, Arnold Johnson, Alexander Bittelman, Alexander Trachtenberg, William Weinstone, Albert Lannon and V. J. Jerome.

## PASSENGERS BACK THEM, BUSSMEN TELL REPORTER

By ART SHIELDS

"I didn't know we had so many friends till we went on strike," an old Irish picket at the New York Omnibus Co. garage at 54 St. — Ninth Ave. was telling me last week-end.

"Many people tell us they hope we'll win the 40-hour week, the picket continued.

Other pickets told me similar stories.

"I get many New Year's greetings from strangers," one of the 54 St. pickets reported. "Lots of people smile as they pass by. Nobody has given us a dirty look yet."

Another picket, a young Italian American, spoke up.

"My passengers were saying 'Good Luck' to me before the strike started. One of them said: 'I work 40 hours a week. I don't see why you have to work any more.' This man is one of my regular passengers. He catches my bus once or twice every week on Columbus Avenue in Harlem in the rush hour."

These bus drivers have a 44-hour week, stretched over six days. Some other bus drivers on other lines work 48 hours. That's straight time, with overtime added, sometimes. The bus companies are way behind the times in their labor policy, the men explained.

"It's hard to come to work on that sixth day," one picket told me. "I live out at the other end of Brooklyn. I like to be home with my kids like other folks. My passengers work five days a week; why should I work six?"

Pickets have no patience with the employers' story that they can't adjust their schedule to a 40-hour week and give a wage raise.

Said one young man: "This company is part of Wall Street. And it's collecting twice as much money from every passenger as it did four years ago."

The young picket was referring

By ELIHU S. HICKS

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 4.—Nearly 800 Negro and white friends and defenders of the "Trenton Six" paid their last respects to Collis English Saturday afternoon and pledged to redouble their fight for justice in the case. English died on Dec. 30 in New Jersey State prison of a heart attack.

Jamming every corner of the Union Baptist Church at Pennington and Reservoir Streets, and overflowing into the basement, choir loft and street, the mourning throng heard representatives of a dozen varied organizations pay tribute to English and his heroic family.

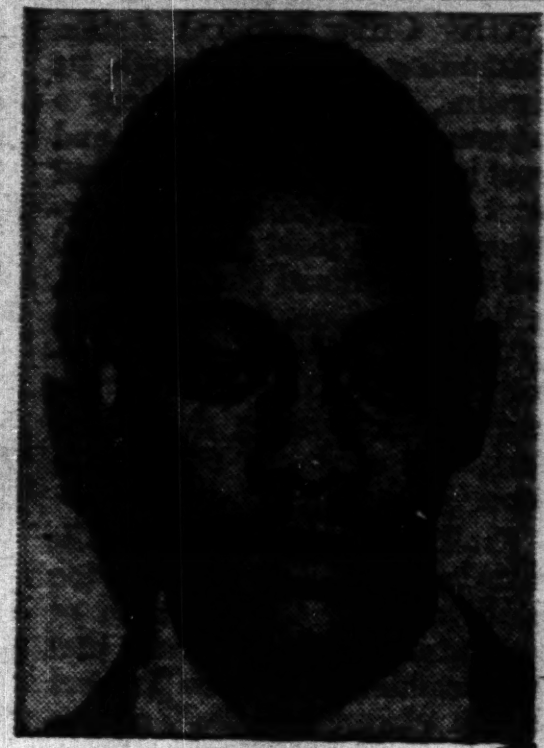
After the funeral, English's casket, decked with flowers, was borne in a 60-car procession to Trenton's Greenwood Cemetery, where a military honor guard from Fort Dix, conducted the burial.

### PALLBEARERS

James Thorpe, Jr., and John McKenzie, two recently freed victims of the Trenton Six frame-up, led the pallbearers. McKinley Forrest, English's cousin and another freed defendant, followed close behind the casket.

James Thorpe, the sole victim remaining in jail, was at the last minute refused permission to attend, even though permission had previously been granted.

During the services, Mrs. Remel Roberson, church reporter of the Trenton Church of Christ and writer for the N. J. Herald-News, set the tone, declaring, "We believed in Collis' innocence during his lifetime and we believe in it now. Collis' death is not in vain."



ENGLISH

Representing the New Jersey CIO Council, Joel Jacobson attested that Collis English "left a heritage rich in the traditions of America", and that his name will be added to the names of Dreyfus, Sacco and Vanzetti and Crispus Attucks as martyrs in the cause of freedom.

Miss Juanita Griffen stirred the tearful audience with her singing of "Beloved Comrade."

William L. Patterson, national executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, pledged, "Those who murdered you shall not go unpunished", adding "I cannot separate you from Harry T. Moore, Paul Washington, Willie McGee, and the Martinsville Seven."

"Mercer County prosecutor Volpe murdered you. Governor Alfred Driscoll let him murder you."

Speaking for the Jersey CRC, Louis Moroze declared, "Collis is here because our brothers of white hue rallied at first with faltering steps. We did not fully see that our brother's blood is our blood."

### NAACP MESSAGE

Walter White, national executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was unable to attend but sent his message through Rev. Walter Offutt, NAACP Church Secretary, who assured the mourners that "right will eventually prevail."

Other organizational and church leaders who spoke and prayed were Rev. Harold Stewart of Calile Baptist Church; James Imbrie, chairman of the N. J. Progressive Party, Dr. J. Minor Sullivan III from the Trenton NAACP; J. Mercer Burrell, attorney for the Trenton Six; William Wallace secretary, District 4, United Electrical Workers of NY and

NJ; Rev. A. S. Grayson, pastor of Union Baptist Church; Rev. Holmes, Asbury Methodist Church; Rev. Woodson, Shiloh Baptist Church of Trenton, Rev. Mother Lena Stokes of New York, and others.

Miss Beulah Richardson, poet, read messages of condolences from all over the country.

Flowers were sent from the Eastern Division of the National Farmers Union, the Communist Party of Mercer County, District 4, UE, the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards, Katherine Van Orden, former Progressive party Senatorial candidate; various locals of the Civil Rights Congress, the NAACP, and many other organizations and individuals.

## Packing Union To Sue Against School Jimchow

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 4 (FP).—District 4, United Packinghouse Workers (CIO) is planning legal action to end segregation in the Missouri school system.

The lawsuit, to be handled by UPWA general counsel Eugene Cotton, will follow the pattern of suits now pending before the U. S. Supreme Court against Jimcrow schools in six southern areas. The Supreme Court fight is being conducted by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

The UPWA suit grew out of attempts by Negro parents of children attending the overcrowded Booker T. Washington elementary school to force the Kansas City board of education to allow their children to move into less crowded schools and into empty schoolrooms now reserved for white children.

The board turned down the parents' request. At the same time it admitted that the Negro elementary school, built to accommodate 800 pupils, now houses more than 1,600. It also admitted that a commercial dance hall is used as a classroom for kindergarten children.

Kermit H. Fry, UPWA district director, said: "The policy of the Kansas City board of education—like other boards all across the country—in refusing to give Negro children relief from overcrowded schools means that the only way to equal education is to end segregation once and for all."

## Negotiations Continue in Strike Of 3 Longshoremen's Locals

Negotiations between 3 striking seamen's weighers' and samplers' locals of the AFL Longshoremen continued yesterday at the offices of the U. S. Mediation and Conciliation Service here.

Some New York piers were tied up as a result of the strike of several hundred members of ILA locals 935, 947 and 1190 that began last Friday.

Dock workers employed at loading or unloading have so far either refused to pass strike pickets where such were stationed, or declared they will not handle the special work done by the striking groups. But the effort by ILA president Joe Ryan to steer the strike into a movement against

the state Crime Commission hearings has had the effect of arousing resentment among the dock workers.

This was the first strike sanctioned by the ILA's top leaders in more years than most ILA members could recall.

Seeking to turn the situation into a vote of confidence for his group, Ryan met defeat in west side local 791 Friday morning where his henchmen on the executive board, calling a special membership meeting, came in with a resolution denouncing the crime hearings and pledging a vote of confidence to Ryan's clique. With more than 700 attending the closed meeting at St.

Bernard's Parochial School, the resolution was tabled by an overwhelming majority after a discussion for an hour and a half.

Announcing the decision to newsmen after the meeting, John J. (Gene) Sampson, the local's business agent, declined to tell more of the resolution than to say it had something to do with "confidence". He referred the pressmen to Ryan. It was later learned that this resolution was a move by Ryan to develop a counter-offensive to the crime hearings. Ryan is also relying on his old tactic of "anti-Communism" in an effort to cover up the capture. His resolution before Le-

(Continued on Page 6)



## 14 Groups In China Urge Clemency

Fourteen Chinese people's organizations, in a statement sent from Peking, have urged the reversal of the barbarous death sentence imposed on Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, it was made known yesterday by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. The message of the 14 organization follows:

"Two democratic progressive Americans, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, were sentenced to death on framed-up charge of violating a U. S. espionage law by conspiring to transmit atomic bomb information to Soviet Union. They are set to be executed Jan. 12, 1953.

"The Chinese people are shocked and outraged by this shameful verdict of the American government, which deliberately concocted the case to persecute democratic progressive Americans and therefore we strongly protest against this barbarous act in contempt of justice and human rights.

"The acts and proceedings of the Rosenberg trial prove the American government invented the whole case for a concealed political purpose. The Rosenbergs have not committed any crime. They are only ordinary decent Americans. The government prosecutor produced no substantial evidence. (Prosecution witnesses were either professional informers or scamps bought by FBI agents). 'Evidence of crime' against them was their progressive ideas. So-called evidence was so absurd that the prosecution dared not call American scientists to testify.

### WAR POLICY

"Hence the Rosenberg case is but a product of the American government's war policy. The American government manufactured the case for the shameful purpose of finding a pretext to discredit the Soviet Union, promote anti-Soviet, anti-Communist war hysteria, suppress the growing American peace movement and persecute democratic progressive Americans.

"This shows the American reactionary clique is galloping down the road to death and destruction on their chariot have completely torn down the masks of 'democracy' and 'individual rights' in their domestic policy, imposing their monstrous face of fascism and militarism.

"To support the Rosenbergs in their fight for justice is to defend peace, freedom and democracy of the American people as well as the peoples of the world. We are in complete sympathy with the American people's struggle to defend civil rights and for the vindication of Rosenbergs. We support the appeal of National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case and demand the American government reverse the unjust and barbarous verdict and set the Rosenbergs free."

### SIGNERS

Signers of the appeal are:

Chinese Peoples Committee for World Peace; All-China Federation of Labor; All-China Democratic Women's Federation; All-China Federation of Democratic Youth; All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles; All-China Students Federation; China Federation of Scientific Societies; All-China Association for Dissemination of Scientific and Technical Knowledge; Political Science and Law Association of China; National Council Church of Christ of China; Chung Hwa Sheng Kung Hwei (Chinese Protestant Episcopal Church); Central Synod of Chinese Methodist Church; National Committee YMCAS of China and National Council YWCAS of China.

## World of Labor

by George Morris

### Not Less, But MORE Labor Political Action

THE CIO's Political Action Committee (PAC), through its director, Jack Kroll, has sent a memorandum to its state and local bodies reminding them that work should begin now in preparation for the 1954 congressional and 1956 national elections and, in the first place, for more than 1,000 state and municipal campaigns in 1953. Some of the largest cities, among them New York, will elect city administrations.

Kroll stressed that "no public office in the United States is too small to merit the attention of our organizations", and that every candidate must be "subject to the closest scrutiny" on his qualifications for labor endorsement.

We have often been critical of the PAC, especially of its fear to function as an independent political body of labor-independent of the politicians of the old parties. But there need be no difference of opinion in labor ranks on the need for greater than ever influence and participation of labor's organizations in political activity. The issue was not and never should be on whether the trade union movement should be an active political force. That argument, in the main, has been settled, with even the AFL's leadership acknowledging that political action must go hand-in-hand with the economic functions of the unions. Most of our differences today are over what to do with

the political machinery and influence built up by the labor movement.

THERE ARE, however, some quarters in the trade union movement where leaders still hang on to the old theory that politics is something for the "politicians" and a union should stick to its "economic" knitting. The continuance of this concept may, in part, be accounted for by disappointment over the recent election results or because labor's use of the weapon of political action has most often been ineffective.

We note, for example, a letter Dave Beck sent to all locals of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, upon stepping into the presidency of that million-strong organization. It sets forth his credo and program in 17 sections. It appears in the union's journal. All the points deal with economic, organizational, internal and such objectives including a hope for close cooperation with the employers. But his only reference to political action is the section titled, "Will Concentrate on Economics" which says:

"As part of the general belief we hold in the competitive system, we hope to exert some influence on the economic rather than on the political front. We will, of course, keep an eye on legislative action at both the State and Federal levels and will be prepared to advise the membership on its rights and duties

on these programs. We will not enter into active political affairs unless it is necessary to protect our people in their contract, bargaining and employment rights."

This is an obvious departure from the position of Daniel Tobin who retired from the presidency. Tobin was personally chairman of the Democratic Committee's labor committee for four terms. He always stressed the urgency of political action. He never did much, however, to build up a network of political action bodies in his union, and last year even proposed discontinuance of the AFL's political arm, the LLPA.

It is therefore easy for Beck, who is nominally a Republican, to work for a swing away from political action. Objectively, such policy works in favor of the Republicans because it is hardly conceivable that much of an active and organized base could be developed today in union ranks for the GOP. Political inactivity by workers, therefore, is best for the GOP.

BUT TRUCK DRIVERS, perhaps sooner than some other workers, will learn that they can't drop politics, because their union and pay envelopes will be affected by some of the political projects of big business as the new administration takes over in Washington. The question, as Kroll rightly stresses, is not away from political action, but MORE and more EFFECTIVE political action.

Progressives in union ranks will continue to differ with leaders of the CIO or AFL on the ways to make political action more effective and in the interest of the workers, but that should in no way retard a maximum participation of the progressives in the work of the PAC and LLPA branches and committees to build them up as influential political bodies of labor. We may also differ on how to make a union most effective, but that doesn't stop us from uniting in an all-out drive to build a union

## briefly told

### Spelling It Out

Headline in the Trainman News on Eisenhower's appointments: "Ike Names Zillion \$ \$ Cabinet".

### Miner-Artist

John "Zell" Zelinka, hard-hitting cartoonist for the United Mine Workers Journal, knows what he is drawing. Zelinka is a miner by night and cartoonist by day. Raised in the anthracite region around Ashley, Pa., he is now lampman on the night shift at the Huber colliery of the Glen Alden Coal Co.

### Chiseler

Assistant Supt. of Mails, William P. H. Flanagan, of the Boston Post office, is under sharp attack by United Postal Workers Local 51 of the CIO government workers. Flanagan used a chisel to break the lock of a bulletin board and remove a Local 51 bulletin critical of his personnel policies. The local has protested to the local Postmaster and to all Massachusetts members of Congress.

### Municipal Election

The Los Angeles CIO has ordered its PAC to start work now for the municipal primaries April 7. Local union PACs have been reminded that the first job is finding liberal candidates whom CIO can endorse and elect. Candidates will be interviewed by PAC after the filing dates at the end of this month, to learn their positions on such issues as rent control, housing, etc.

### Woman Leader

The Maryland State CIO Council elected its first woman president at the convention in Hagerstown. The new president is Mrs. Audrey Smid, president of Local 2120 of the Communications Workers, Baltimore. She had been named acting president several months ago by the executive board when her predecessor E. J. Moran, of the Auto Workers, resigned.

### Survey in Europe

The European Edition of the CIO News conducted a survey and found that the State Department campaign for increased "productivity" in Europe has aroused more fear of speedup among workers than anything else.

### PAC in Texas

An ambitious program of political action was endorsed by the Texas CIO state convention in Galveston. The convention directed the officers, during the 1953 political off-year, to register all CIO members and to build up political strength in preparation for the '54 Congressional campaign. A bigger radio and television program were authorized for PAC. With the Texas legislature opening this month, a program was put forward of progressive state labor legislation.

## Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

### The UN Inquisition Attacks Labor's Interests

TRADE UNIONISTS owe it to themselves and their unions to question what's behind the current "Communist hunt" in the United Nations.

The 14th Convention of the CIO last month "reaffirmed its support" of the UN for providing "an orderly means by which peoples struggling for freedom can be brought to independence within the world community. Our government's delegation to the United Nations should take the lead in supporting the legitimate aspirations of the people of Africa, Asia and the Middle East, through the fulfillment of the United Nations charter and the activity of the Trusteeship Council. . . . The United States should propose in the United Nations steps leading toward self-government of all peoples." (Proceedings, Dec. 3, pp. 20-21.)

These words express the bread-and-butter interests of our 60-odd million wage-earning men and women, the interests of the Negro people.

Of course, it is true that actions have not suited these words. The UN Charter represents as yet only the hopes and ideals of mankind. The U. S. delegation has aligned itself with the powers opposed to self-government of all peoples. This bloc of colony-exploiting powers and their satellites have converted the UN into a bulwark of the colonial system, an instrument of trade union repression and working-class subjugation,

an agency of war presently engaged as a party to aggressions in Korea, Malaya, Indo-China, Tunisia and Morocco, Kenya, Tanganyika and other "trust" territories.

Yet, notwithstanding these failures of the UN to fulfill the high expectations that attended its founding, it functions as an international forum and a symbol of mankind's aspirations for peaceful co-existence, expanding freedoms and material well-being. Such functions serve the interest of workers and their trade unions. Besides which, there is always the possibility and the need for restoring the organization through struggle to its grand design.

TO DESTROY this possibility for restoring the UN to an instrument for peace, to destroy its present functions, as limited as they are—these are the targets of the current inquisition.

For the hue-and-cry of the McCarthys and McCarrans about "Communists" in the UN coincides with a fresh outburst of demands for (1) ousting the UN from the United States, and/or (2) ousting the Socialist powers from the UN.

The organizers of war and fascism are insatiable. It is not enough for them that—

• Their lickspittle stooges have been wangled into all the key positions, viz., Trygve Lie as Secretary-General; Lester Pearson as President of the seventh General Assembly; Joao Carlos Muniz as chairman of the

main Political Committee; Alexis Kyrkou as chairman of the Ad Hoc Political Committee; Carlos Romulo as chairman of the Administrative and Budgetary Committee;

• Their voting machine (the NATO powers, Latin American bloc and other satellites) still performs its function of registering majorities in favor of the colonial bloc's aims.

• They have already, with Lie's connivance, brought about the discharge of more than 100 employees (whom the FBI and U.S. military intelligence deemed "unreliable"), replaced them with other employees (whom the FBI and U.S. military intelligence deem "reliable"), driven at least one high UN official to suicide, and befouled the New York headquarters with the stench of stoolpigeons.

(Incidentally, there seems to be more than coincidence in the discharge on Sept. 18, 1950 of Dr. Theodor Rosebury, famed Columbia University scientist who disclosed U.S. germ war preparations in his book, "Peace and Pestilence." This was only a few weeks before Korean authorities charged MacArthur's forces were distributing smallpox viruses in Pongyang, Kwangwon Province, South Hamyong Province and Hwanghae Province, during their December, 1950-January, 1951 retreat across the 38th Parallel. On May 8, 1951, the Korean People's Republic lodged its first protest to the UN against the U. S. use of germ warfare.

(Moreover, let no one ignore the fact that after falsely accusing the Czechoslovak government in the recent Prague Trials, the

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## McCARRAN'S RAGE AT CRITICS

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S COMMISSION investigating the Walter-McCarran law has torn large holes in that anti-American racist law. After hearing hundreds of witnesses all over the country, Truman's commission finds that the Walter-McCarran law is "an arrogant, brazen instrument of discrimination based on race, color, creed and national origin." The President-appointed experts urge revision "from beginning to end."

They note that McCarran's law reeks with the racist idea that "Aryans" are better than "non-Aryans" and that Asian peoples, who are allowed a new quota of 100 a year, are inferior. His law also clubs the Negro people of the West Indies and reduces their quota from 1,000 to 100. McCarran was very careful also to make sure that Hitler Nazis and fascists would not be barred from the USA, thus revealing that his alleged concern over America's "security" against "totalitarians" was just a cover-up for his real aim. That aim is political terror against 14,000,000 foreign-born in the USA. The McCarran law empowers one man, the U. S. Attorney General, to arrest without warrant, hold indefinitely without bail, any of the 3,000,000 foreign-born non-citizens whose political ideas he doesn't like. His law also wipes out the citizenship guarantees of the 11,000,000 naturalized Americans, even if they have lived here 50 years, by empowering officials to take away citizenship papers and deport almost at will.

HOW DOES the enraged McCarran answer the criticisms of his miserable law? Naturally, by charging that the President's Commission had "misused defense funds" and that the report is "a hash of the 'line' parroted by the radical, Left-wing clique in Congress." He says that Truman "also parroted" the "line" when he vetoed the measure, only to have a McCarran-terrorized Congress overrule his veto.

In these words, McCarran shows in the plainest language that, for him, and for the forces he represents in Washington today, the labels "Left wing," "radical" and "subversive" include all political opposition to McCarranism and McCarthyism. This includes the nearly 200 members of Congress who opposed his bill, as well as the President who vetoed it. It also includes the AFL and CIO, as well as the NAACP, which demanded its repeal or drastic revision, and the more than 200 American organizations and individuals who denounced his law at the recent Presidential hearings.

In short, McCarranism makes little distinction among its victims, whether they be Marxists, trade union militants, or Democrats, or even Catholic organizations, which dare to disagree with the witchhunters on anything at all.

In his rage at his critics, McCarran has actually helped to show them that they have a common ground, regardless of differences, against his anti-Americanism.

Let all Americans brush aside McCarran's trick of red-baiting his critics, and his infamous law can be wiped off the books and replaced by a more humane, democratic immigration law.

## SNEAKING BACK

PRESIDENT-ELECT Eisenhower, according to newspaper reports from Washington, is "discussing" the chances of reviving and putting over on the nation the thoroughly hated Universal Military Training program. UMT means the drafting of all our 18-year-olds into the army or anywhere else where the big brass wants to put them.

Under the impact of a tremendous mass resistance which included the CIO, AFL and independent labor which cut across all political and religious lines, this infamous scheme was scotched last March when even a war-minded Congress did not dare fly in the face of a united, aroused people, and voted it down 236-162.

Eisenhower's only mention of UMT in his election campaign was a clever bid for the votes of the majority of Americans who bitterly oppose it, a hint that he did not think it was possible to have UMT and the draft at the same time. But the people, including those who voted for him, are rapidly discovering what Eisenhower's campaign promises are worth. This is the man who won the election with a dramatic promise to go to Korea and establish a quick peace.

It is certainly time for the same broad movement which snowed under UMT last year to move into action again. Once defeated does not mean defeated for all time. The people of this land beat back the Mundt-Nixon monstrosity through organization and expression of their opposition, only to have the same thing slipped over on them later under the guise of the McCarran Registration Law.

No UMT! Not in 1952, in 1953 or ever! That should be the swift message of the people to the new Congress.



## China Today: III

# IN THE HEART OF NEW CHINA

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

PEKING.

TO REACH the Huai River project is not a simple matter. There are no macadam highways to make this span of several provinces a two or three-day jaunt. It is not unusual to travel a week in this country by train and boat and truck and wagon in order to cover the distance which an airplane would do in a few hours. Like all other concepts, your concept of time has to be adjusted.

Our train from Peking (very up-to-date coaches and pullmans and dining cars) gets moving very early in the morning; after Tientsin, we are on single-track. At each stream, the trestle is made of newly-hewn wood and the abutments of newly-laid stone and cement. Only a short few years ago, much of this main and only line to the south-east was being torn up night after night by People's Liberation Armymen, faster than the Japanese and later the Kuomintang could repair it. The Kuomintang damaged even more in retreat and defeat.

Now this PLA stands guard at each bridge, reminding us further of a fact one easily forgets in the tranquil capitol of ancient palaces—namely, that Chinese volunteers are at war. They say that up in the North-east, in cities like Antung, one feels the nearness of the Korean war and jet planes are seen vaulting the skies. But nowhere else have we felt this fact. This giant of a nation defends itself with the little finger of one hand. With the rest, he builds.

ALL NIGHT LONG the train rolls through Shantung past where Confucius was born and past, Haichow, where one of the decisive battles took place a bit more than four years ago. By morning, the landscape has changed: the burnt-clay, the occasional smokestack of a brick-kiln and the post-harvest colors have given way to greens and yellows. Water buffaloes can be seen splashing in the ditches, occasionally led by barefoot youngsters.

The mud houses with their thatched or tiled roofs are clustered like the adobe pueblos of our own southwest. The patchwork of fields stretching away toward the ocean is broken here and there by groups of willows. But there is rarely a moment when the eye does not catch something living, something

moving.

It is only at midday that we reach the Yangtze, where the train must be disconnected and taken by barge into midstream and then back up the swift, muddy current toward a landing on which the weathered sign in English still says "Nankink Ferry". The big storage tanks of what must have been Standard Oil or Royal Dutch Shell stand in the horizon against enormous bluffs. It is then necessary to go downstream toward Shanghai for an hour and then to a landing again and almost three quarters of an hour by launch across the Yangtze once more.

WHAT POWER in the surge of this mightiest of China's rivers, the biggest of all Asia. We talk of the vast electrification projects which will arise some day far upstream; someone remembers George B. Cressey's estimate in his China's Geographic Foundations, that the sediment carried by this river exceeds 600 million tons each year; it is pushing the shoreline seaward one full mile in 70 years.

The junks and the sampans glide past us, with their enormous rhomboid sails, copper red, with spines of bamboo that bend in the wind: the river traffic alone is equivalent, says a Chinese friend, to twenty or thirty railroads. Just as amazing is the fact that entire families wave at us even on the sampans they have heard of the Peace Conference.

It is here, at this crossing, that we recall the film about China's Liberation, which describes how the Liberation Army crossed here in thousands of boats, defying the KMT planes, defying the river itself. Nanking was cut off and the military decision was at hand. It was up this river that the American and British gunboats came twenty-five years ago to crust the revolution. Those days are ended.

Once across, where we are again welcomed by a fleet of autos and buses and we are not far from Yangchow, a city of 150,000. One senses being in the very heart of China. This is delta farmland, with burial mounds in the fields very few hundred feet reminding us not only of the millions who hoe and plough here but of the millions that have gone before. Suddenly, a bridge, and the town.

THE TWO-STORY wooden houses, packed tightly, balcony to balcony with carved balustrades and weatherbeaten colors

give the appearance of the American Far-West of fifty years ago. In the ground floor shops, open to the street, are the steaming cauldrons of shiny, beaten copper, on pot-bellied stoves; the eye catches glimpses of bamboo matting, of ivory, and longstemmed pipes.

But it is hard to size up this architecture because 150,000 people are packed on the main street, shoulder to shoulder but never pushing or shoving. The simple blue denims worn by the "cadres"—the government workers and city people—are fewer here. Old and young men are dressed in heavy padded robes, grey and ink-black that fall to the ankles; here and there an oldster wears a skull cap. And the glistening black hair of the older women is bound tightly back from the forehead; in so many cases one sees that their feet were bound.

The younger women, sometimes with tots on their shoulders, have their fancy brocaded blouses on for the holiday, but the slacks are the usual blue. The faces are broader here, just like the accent. As they shout "Ho Ping Wan Sui", meaning "Peace Ten Thousand Years, or 'Long Live Peace', the 'Sui' becomes 'Zay'."

The youngsters throw flowers into our open windows with even greater zest if that were possible than what we have seen all along. And when the caravan disembarks, our Japanese, Vietnamese, Canadian and American delegates are almost mobbed. The only points at which they do not run the gauntlet of outstretched hands are those where groups of children, dressed in white and yellow silks flowing down to their toes with rouged cheeks, painted lips and charcoal eyebrows are dancing peasant dances in the street, clashing cymbals and beating immense red drums.

WHAT A magnificent capacity for organization in this people! Here in the middle of North Kiangsu province, everything moves like clockwork—from the crossing of the river to our arrival in the dormitories (a former Kuomintang barracks and main espionage school, we are told). Alongside this most spontaneous demonstration of friendship and joy, there is also ever-present an efficiency which anyone who knew the old China would marvel at.

As everywhere in China, our rooms are absolutely spick-and- (Continued on Page 6)



# Miami Jury Frees Cop Who Slew Negro

MIAMI, Jan. 4.—The white policeman who fatally shot Emmet Jefferson, 36, a Negro, on Christmas Day has been freed by a grand jury here, it was learned yesterday. Jefferson

## Subs

(Continued from Page 1)  
says. "They give one inspiration and hope."

Three Michiganders sent in a joint contribution of \$26, from St. Louis came another \$25 and two Westchester friends sent \$10 "to help put the drive over the top." There were contributions from Ironwood, Mich.; Dearbrook, Wis.; Lexington, Mass.; Tremble Ohio; Fond du Lac, Wis.; Waterbury Conn.; Chicago, Philadelphia and Brooklyn.

Among New Yorkers, dressmakers came through with another \$27 in the past couple of days in memory of rank-and-file leader Isadore Weissberg who died last month.

son was killed on the front lawn of his homestead residence, 30 miles south of here, after he had been wrongfully identified as a man who forced a white woman off the road in Florida City. Minnock, who shot Jefferson in the presence of his father, James Jefferson, was suspended from the Homestead force, arrested and charged with first degree murder.

Tension over the shooting was high during Christmas week, as persons recalled the bomb-assassinations of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore in Mims, Fla., last Christmas Day.

## China

(Continued from Page 5)  
span; the absence of running water does not mean that clean bowls and spotless washclothes are not ready, and alongside each new toothbrush and toothpaste.

Not far from where youngsters are playing basketball, stands a vast hall built much like any New England barn; there we have our banquet after we have spent two hours being briefed on the scope of the Huai project. Miniature models explain the sluice-gates; enormous maps, illuminated by neon-lit designs tell the story of the river and how it is being tamed; there dioramas and charts while proud young people, holding pointers, toss at us every statistic. As is now customary in China, the percentages go to the second decimal point.

By nightfall, those who are not completely exhausted will go off to see the local opera and the performances of the children's cultural group. In the New China all this goes hand in hand. It is no longer unusual that cities such as Yangchow have their own cultural group.

It will be seven the following morning when we set out again, for our four-hour journey along the banks of the Grand Canal, northwards toward the Huai River. Two days have passed since leaving Peking.

## Bus Strike

(Continued from Page 1)  
meeting, announced that a group of doctors had promised free medical treatment for all strikers and their families. Optical treatment is included.

The union is starting a financial collection campaign next Friday among employes on the city-owned transit lines for strike benefits.

## ROSENBERGS

(Continued from Page 1)  
fense in the following words:

"The petitioners assert that the unsealing of the Peril indictment and the statement by Mr. Saypol were timed by the prosecution with the purpose of prejudicing them in the trial. Since no hearing was accorded, we must as already stated, assume that publication of the indictment was deliberately 'timed' and that the statement attributed to Mr. Saypol was made by him. Such tactics cannot be too severely condemned." (Page 320).

The court also added that "such a statement to the press in the course of a trial was wholly reprehensible."

The court makes the astounding admission that had this been challenged during the trial, and a demand for a new trial made "it should have been granted."

With reference to Saypol's tactics of promising through the press to back up his key witness' story and then failing to do so, the three circuit court judges unanimously stated:

"We may assume that in this case a cautionary instruction would not suffice, and that if defendants had moved for a new trial it should have been granted." (Page 312 U. S. Court of Appeals, Nos. 162-163).

But when the defense counsels made this point to Judge Ryan on appeal for rehearing or change of sentence, he dismissed the government's use of press incitements and propaganda as irrelevant.

### INCREDIBLE

Commenting on this amazing development which the press suppressed, the Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs said:

"To say that the Rosenbergs were entitled to a new trial many months ago, and yet to decline to grant them a new trial now is incredible."

## 400 Unionists at Prayer Meeting For Clemency

Some 400 unionists attended a prayer meeting for clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg at the Chateau Gardens, 105 E. Houston St., Wednesday night. The audience, made up of members of distributive and office workers' unions, heard Rabbi Meyer Scharff, noted Orthodox rabbi, urge Presidential commutation of the death sentence on the "spy" frameup victims.

The unionists donated \$290 for individual telegrams to be sent to President Truman for clemency, and also adopted a resolution to support the Jan. 5 clemency meeting in Washington, D. C., with a large delegation from shops and offices in the industry.

Speakers included Mrs. Emily Alman, treasurer of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, and several rank-and-file unionists. Miss Hope Foye presented a program of songs.

OAKLAND, Cal., Jan. 4.—The half-page paid advertisement appealing for clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg has made its appearance in another Bay Area newspaper.

The ad, headlined "No Appeal from the Grave" and signed by 1,026 local citizens, was printed in the Oakland Tribune, under the sponsorship of the Bay Area Committee to Secure Clemency for the Rosenbergs, 228 McAllister St., San Francisco.

The daily paper agreed to accept

## Tour Brownsville For Rosenbergs

Speakers urging clemency for the Rosenbergs toured the Brownsville-East New York section of Brooklyn all day Saturday getting friendly response from that workingclass area. With the speakers were groups of workers who handed out leaflets and collected signatures on clemency petitions.

Speakers on the sound car included Bishop Deborah, of the Brownsville Missionary Center; Daniel Rubel, of the Brownsville-East New York Committee for Clemency for the Rosenbergs, and Nina Goldstein, prominent figure in the Jewish Aid societies of Brownsville.

for publication after a delegation had visited the advertising department with a protest against an earlier turn-down. The ad has also appeared in a local labor paper.

Calling attention to the fact that the Rosenbergs are the first Americans in history to face execution on charges of "conspiracy to commit espionage," the ad urges the citizenry to write or wire President Truman urging him to exercise clemency in behalf of the young parents.

SEATTLE, Jan. 4.—An appeal to President Truman to commute the death sentence against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg was made by 75 persons attending an enlarged state board meeting of the Washington state Progressive Party.

The board named a representative to work officially with the Washington Rosenberg Defense Committee.

## Dock

(Continued from Page 2)  
cal 791 asked confidence in his top officialdom because "they have led us successfully in our fight to keep the Communist Party from gaining control". The sharpness of the struggle developing inside the ILA was further demonstrated during the press interview with Sampson when several of Ryan's henchmen in the locals, while listening in, broke in with a barrage of unprintable language, questioning Sampson's veracity. For a while there was a crossfire between them and Sampson with the newsmen just listening.

Earlier, on the morning of the meeting, dock workers received copies of "Dockers News", a mimeographed paper of the ILA rank and file which welcomed the Crime Commission's Hearings and urged the workers not to "fall for any trick resolution in favor of Ryan, or into voting a condemnation of the Crime Commission."

"Support the just demands" said the headline of Dockers News, referring to the fight of the striking weighmen and added "But no support for Ryan and his mobsters."

"To the shipowners we say we want the full demands of the weighers", continued the paper, "To King Ryan and his mob we say, we are fighting for our just demands and not to get you off the hook."

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Fine skirt lengths—worth much more—\$1.95 yd.

If you made a garment during sewing contest—rush penny postcard to us... giving name and sales ticket number, you will receive invitation to enter garment... Judging January 26, 1953.

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# Today Is George W. Carver Day

Today (January 5) is George Washington Carver Day in New York State, having been proclaimed so by Governor Dewey.

This will be the tenth anniversary of the passing of one of the world's greatest scientists, a Negro slave who worked his way through school by doing laundry, who gained the top of his profession despite the tremendous obstacle of white chauvinism.

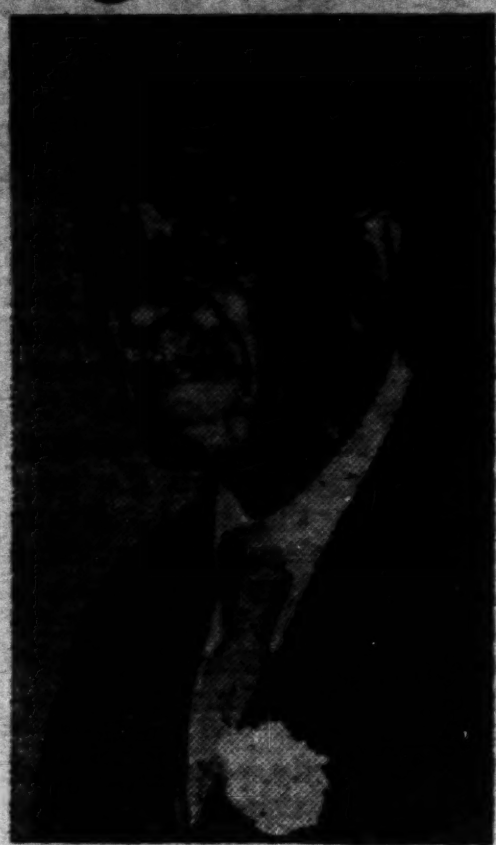
Dr. Carver was known all over the world for his scientific contributions.

He is particularly famous for his experiments with sweet potatoes and peanuts which resulted in more than 450 by-products.

His work in the improvement of cotton staples, plastics, paints, the dehydration of food, soil and crop rotation have not been surpassed.

Dr. Carver's first recognition came from the London Royal Society of Science.

Later his great work was recognized by such U. S. universities as Simpson College, Ames, University of Rochester and the



George Washington Carver

Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Association.

In 1940 Dr. Carver was honored by labor at a banquet in his honor in New York City.

He was presented with Labor's Plaque of Honor in Science and was commended by John L.

Lewis, then head of the CIO.

In 1943, immediately after his death, Solomon Harper, a N. Y. inventor, wrote a series of newspaper articles in the Negro press recommending that a Dr. George Washington Carver Day be proclaimed.

Later others took up the struggle and in 1944 the United States Congress proclaimed January 5, 1945 National Dr. Carver Day.

Since then, former councilman Benjamin J. Davis, now a political prisoner, the Mayor of New York City and Governor Dewey have called for the celebration of Carver Day on Jan. 5.

Governor Dewey, in announcing this year's Dr. Carver Day, described the scientist as "one of the most versatile and extraordinary geniuses who ever lived."

The Governor noted that Dr. Carver was born of slave parents one year before the Civil War ended.

"By his own efforts and genius," the Governor said, Dr. Carver "rose to become one of the great . . . benefactors of mankind."

# on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

## Munching on the Dodger 1953 Roster . . .

### BASEBALL, ANYONE?

The Brooklyn front office has sent out its official roster for the 1953 season and there's material aplenty for some hot stove munching and nibbling around the edges.

First, we'd better settle just what a roster is and what it isn't. This is a list, with pertinent information on each, of 42 players who will report to the daddy team when it convenes at Vero Beach March 1.

Since all teams must be trimmed down to a player limit of 25 by May 15, it contains the names of many who will not actually be Dodgers next year. On the other hand, with one possible exception, this roster almost certainly does contain the names of the 25 who WILL do the bulk of the playing for the team.

The exception is Jim Gilliam, the wonderful young Negro second baseman of the Montreal farm team who was the International League's Most Valuable player. He is by all reports ready and ripe for the big leagues, but has one more "optionable" year, and barring a now unlikely trade which would send away Hodges or Robinson, he may have to spend another year at minor league pay when he would be gladly grabbed by several other N. L. clubs.

However, the fact that Gilliam isn't listed on the roster doesn't mean that the Dodgers CAN'T go through the motions of buying his contract and bringing him in. I wish they would, whether there is a trade or not. The club is at the exact stage where it needs some freshening with an infusion of youth and speed.

Among the items listed next to each player's name is his birthplace. I don't know if such things fascinate you as much as they do me (especially since the Army days), but anyhow, here's a little breakdown I just worked out on where 42 highly-skilled members and possible members of the National League championship baseball team hail from.

THEY COME FROM 22 states of the Union, Canada and Cuba. (Johnny Rutherford was born in Belleville, Ontario; Edmundo Amoros in Matanza, Cuba.) Pennsylvania leads 'em all with six. This is not an oddity since the Keystone State, last time I saw, was second to sunny California as a provider of big leaguers. New York, the home state, is second with four. They are Billy Loes, the kid from Queens who was 1952's only Dodger actually born in the five boroughs; Ralph Branca of Mount Vernon; catching aspirant Steve Lembo of Brooklyn and outfield candidate Bill Antanella.

Since we started this, we might as well finish off any stray curiosity. California, Ohio and North Carolina supply three players; Indiana, Wisconsin, Texas, Missouri and Minnesota two each; New Jersey, Illinois, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Washington, Maryland, Arkansas (by there, Preacher); Massachusetts, Oklahoma, Kentucky and Georgia one apiece. That last is Jackie Robinson, generally thought of as a California native, but actually born in Cairo, Georgia.

Pennsylvania not only leads in number of roster players, but by a goodly margin in number of regular performers. If you take the regular lineup—minus pitchers—to be Hodges, Robinson, Reese, Cox, Pafko, Snider, Furillo and Campanella, you have three Pennsylvanian-born stars in the eight—Cox, Furillo and Campy. Maybe some day if big league ball veers toward regionalism, players like Cox of Newport and Furillo of Stony Creek Mills would be on the Pittsburgh Club and Campanella of Philadelphia on one of the Philly teams.

Come to think of it, the magnificent Cox WAS with the Pirates, and was obtained for Brooklyn in one of Branch Rickey's choice swindles, Cox and Roe for the used-up Dixie Walker, the lame-backed Hal Greg and the mediocre Vic Lombardi.

And of course, either the Phils or A's could have had Roy Campanella, who was famous in that city at the age of 16 when he played in the Negro Leagues. But the greatest catcher of modern times was not the right color to suit the Phils and A's (or anyone else, until he was well along in his career.)

The popular conception that 90 percent of the big league players come from small towns and rural areas takes a little demolishing by a geographic-conscious glance at this roster. Fifteen of the 42 hail from big and reasonably big cities (New York, Philly, Chicago, Seattle, Cincinnati, San Francisco, Los Angeles, St. Paul, St. Louis, Akron, Oklahoma City and Youngstown.)

WITH EVERYONE sort of height-conscious at this point of the basketball season where a 5-9 Johnny O'Brien can create such a sensation, let's see what we come up with in the Brooklyn roster. First we'll break it into six feet and over, and under six feet. Here it is—26 are six feet or better, 16 are under six feet.

However, the height average (the computing of which is a little beyond our mathematical skills) wouldn't be as high as that breakdown indicates, for of the 26 taller ones, no less than 10 are listed at six feet even, and nine more at 6-1. The only one big enough to play center on a basketball team is 6-6 Chris Van Cuyk, and there isn't a 6-5er or 6-4er in the lot. Such stars as Carl Erskine, the no-hit kid, and Roy Zimmer, the rookie shortstop hopeful expected to soon inherit Reese's job, are 5-9. Cox is 5-8½, Campanella and Rocky Bridges 5-8 and Amoros a half inch shorter than that.

Finally—Brooklyn is the club which in 1947 signed the first Negro player in big league history . . . the club still symbolizing baseball democracy to fans all over the circuit and all over the land . . . so it is interesting and pertinent to see how many Negro players are on its 1953 roster.

There are four Negro players listed—Robinson, Campanella, N.L. Rookie of the Year Joe Black and rookie Jim Fendleton. Of course, Don Newcombe, the team's pitching ace, has another year to go in the Army and is still actually part of the team, and Gilliam COULD come on.

Fendleton, a little less talked of than the sensational young Gilliam, did all right for himself at Montreal. He is a 27-year-old from St. Charles, Mo., bats and throws right. Playing shortstop and a little outfield for Montreal's great pennant winning team, he hit .291 with considerable power. He drove in 92, hit 24 doubles, 14 triples (that's a lot of triples) and 11 homers. He also stole 14 bases. The "book" on him defensively is that he misses being a great shortstop but could take to the outfield.

Now we have munched and nibbled around the roster for a column-full, so tomorrow we'll get down to discussing the ball team and its prospects, department by department.

# U.S. ARTS GROUP NAMES COMMUNIST AS ONE OF OUTSTANDING ARTISTS OF YEAR

By DAVID PLATT

The National Arts Foundation, one of the most conservative organizations in the country is to be applauded for standing up to the witch-hunters and naming a Communist as one of the outstanding artists of 1952.

Sean O'Casey, the noted Irish dramatist and member of the editorial board of the London Daily Worker was named because of his genius as a playwright and saluted as "the most magnificent prose writer in the modern theatre—an artist who wants to see life, to hear life, to feel life, to use life—and who does them all superbly."

The award to O'Casey was made despite red-baiting attacks on the great writer in the smear sheet Counter-Attack.

Still fresh in the public mind is that rag's attack on Little, Brown & Co. (they meant MacMillan) for publishing O'Casey's books, among other "pro-Soviet crimes".

Yes, it took guts to name a Communist as the "outstanding artist of the year" at a moment when all the channels of government, business and industry are trying with all their might and main—and not too successful at that—to give the impression that Communism is the same as barbarism.

O'Casey joined the Communist movement years ago because he saw clearly, along with other world-famous writers, artists and scientists like Picasso, Joliot-Curie, Aragon, Eluard, Andersen-Nexo and Dreiser, that Communism meant seeing, hearing, feeling and using life superbly.

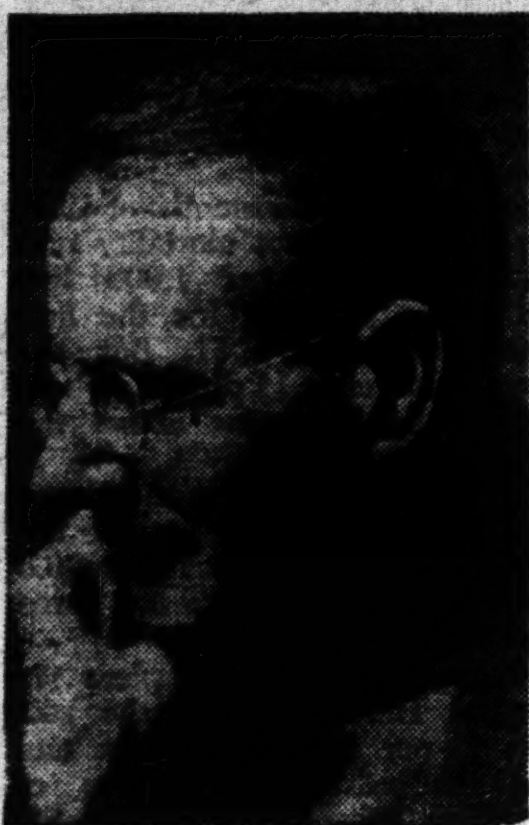
Born in Dublin and educated, as he says "in the streets of Dublin", O'Casey grew up in a Protestant island on a sea of Catholicism.

From an early age the religious and political conflicts which sundered Ireland were a daily sight to him.

Thus there welled up in him a passionate belief in the common man and the profound conviction that socialism was the solution to age-old oppression.

In the third volume of his autobiography, *Drums Under the Window*, O'Casey described his introduction to Communism:

" . . . sat on a pediment of a column keeping up the facade of the post office, reading the new catechism of the Communist Manifesto, with its great commandment of workers of all lands, unite! And in all the shouting and the tumult and the misery around, he heard the roll of new drums, the blowing



SEAN O'CASEY

of new bugles and the sound of millions of men marching."

Marching and uniting to end poverty and war.

Today O'Casey is in the front ranks of British fighters for peace and friendship with the Soviet Union.

He recently sent this message to be published in the *Friendship Book of the American-Russian Institute* in San Francisco:

"Our great people hadn't the war outside their doorsteps. We had, and in our houses too. We know what war is too well. We want no more of it; and I, for one, don't believe the British people will stand for another one. . . ."

## Praise for 'We Charge Genocide'

High praise for the exposure by the Civil Rights Congress, of the U. S. government's policy of genocide against the Negro people, is contained in the latest issue of the *British Labor Monthly*, edited by R. Palme Dutt.

The issue contains a review of the CRC's petition to the United Nations, entitled "We Charge Genocide" and edited by William L. Patterson and others.

A portion of the review follows: "The petitioners—who include such fine Americans as Howard Fast and Paul Robeson—charge the U. S. government with committing the crime of genocide against the Negro citizens of the U. S. A. and call upon the UN General Assembly to prevent this crime and 'to assure the safety of the Negro people of the United States.' It is a tragic and terrible document, and one finds it hard to believe that anybody but an inveterate fascist

Many, millions maybe would fall, and to me, the death of a young man or woman, before he or she has had the time to give all he or she had to life, is an abomination in the sight of the Lord and of men. . . . For peace, then, and friendship too, among all nations, and now, in this accepted time, peace with, and friendship for, the Soviet Union."

Less understandable is the National Arts Foundation's naming of the pro-Nazi Wagnerian opera singer Kirsten Flagstad as another outstanding artist of 1952.

Flagstad's husband was a prominent supporter of the notorious fascist, Vidkun Quisling, in Norway during the war.

In 1941 the opera singer returned to Hitler-occupied Norway to rejoin her husband despite pleas from Norwegians in exile to remain here and fight for her country's liberation.

After the war when Flagstad tried to make a comeback at Carnegie Hall, scores of patriotic Americans picketed the concert with placards reading: "Let freedom sing, not Flagstad!"

The character of the audience inside the hall was typified by a wealthy dowager who stood on the steps of Carnegie and cursed the pickets as "bums and Jews".

The Foundation's award to this collaborator with the Nazis was unwarranted.

could read it without feeling a burning indignation and hatred against the men who can commit or condone such crimes and yet mouth nauseous humbug about 'democracy' and the 'free world'.

"It is not possible in a few words to do justice to the overwhelming weight of evidence contained in this indictment against the rulers of the U. S. It contains a record of lynchings, brutalities and oppression of every kind which will amaze, as well as horrify, many who think they have no illusions left about the 'American way of life.' The petition, however, is more than a record of atrocities—important as it is that these should be recorded. In it we hear the courageous voice of the other America, the America which will never yield to the hysterical propaganda and intimidation of the reactionary rulers and which must, sooner or later, triumph over Wall Street and the lynch mob."



## Mayor Kenny In Court Today

NEWARK, Jan. 4.—Mayor John Kenny of Jersey City will be asked to show cause in court here tomorrow why he should not be ordered to testify on waterfront crime before the New Jersey Law Enforcement Council. Kenny, who had been linked directly to dock racketeering at hearings of the New York Crime Commission, had refused to testify last Monday before the New Jersey group unless his lawyers were permitted to object to questions.

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# Teachers Cite High Court Rule, Ask Board Reinstate 8 with Back Pay

A 26-page statement of "Exceptions" will be filed with the Board of Education today by counsel for the eight teachers recently tried on charges of insubordination for refusing to answer questions as to alleged membership in the Communist Party, it was announced yesterday by the Teachers Union. The hearings were conducted by Col. Arthur Levitt, Board member, whose report and recommendations as trial examiner were termed "unfair, arbitrary and discriminatory" by counsel for the teachers.

The statement was signed by Lewis S. Flagg, Jr., attorney for Mrs. Mildred Flacks and Mr. Samuel Wallach; Milton H. Friedman, attorney for Miss Dorothy Bloch and Julius Lemansky; Harold I. Cammer, attorney for Mrs. Dorothy Rand, Arthur Newman, Cyril Graze and Hyman Koppelman and by Mrs. Rose V. Russell, associate representative for all the respondents.

Contending that the position taken by the teachers was sustained unanimously by the U. S. Supreme Court in its decision on Dec. 15, invalidating the Oklahoma loyalty oath statute, the statement asked the Board of Education to reinstate all the teachers with back pay, except for Hyman Koppelman who resigned from his position and moved out of New York.

The statement pointed out that none of the teachers was charged with membership, past or present, in the Communist Party, nor with misconduct in the classroom, nor with misuse of their position to "advance any subversive philosophy" or "pursue a doctrinaire position." Two of the teachers, Dorothy Bloch and Julius Lemansky, had denied that they are members of the Communist Party, but declined to answer questions as to past beliefs or associations.

**HIGH QUALITY ADMITTED**

Nevertheless, Col. Levitt had recommended dismissal of all the teachers (except Koppelman), in spite of his admission that the testimony proved their "superior talent as teachers," their records of "conspicuously fine accomplishment, frequently under adverse conditions," and the "extraordinarily high quality" of their service as teachers during long careers.

Col. Levitt's report was condemned as permeated with "insinuation and innuendo" regarding membership, indoctrination and subversive influence, although no such offenses were alleged in the charges or during the trials, and "not a witness, not a scintilla of evidence, not a clue, hint or suggestion to the effect of these extravagant and scandalous remarks

can be found in the record." The use of "irrelevant and inflammatory interjections" to convict the teachers "upon charges not made, alleged or proved against them" was scored as "a sheer denial of due process." (DeJonge v. Oregon.)

Counsel for the teachers charged further that Col. Levitt "indulged himself the luxury" of "exparte, ex



ROSE RUSSELL

cathedral" dissertations on the nature of the Communist Party, thereby rendering "foolish" the hearings now in progress before the Board of Regents as required by the Feinberg Law. In fact, it was claimed that the "Statement of Policy" under which the teachers were suspended is not only more obnoxious than the Oklahoma statute recently struck down by the Supreme Court, but ignores and violates all the due process safeguards provided in the Feinberg Law, on the basis of which its constitutionality was upheld by the Supreme Court on March 3, 1952. Among the procedures disregarded by the Board are the requirement of notice and hearing before any organization may be proscribed, and a 10-day "escape period" during which a teacher may withdraw from a listed organization.

**ANTI-SEMITISM CHARGED**

It was noted also that not only are all the teachers presently on trial Jewish, but also all the eight teachers previously suspended and dismissed on similar charges were Jewish. The five teachers recently suspended on identical charges are all Jewish. The eight teachers recently dismissed by the unprecedented invocation of Section 903 of the Charter were also all Jewish. "The drastic action taken against these 29 Jewish teachers, all with outstanding records of superior performances, and excellent relations with colleagues, supervisors, pupils and parents, and extra-curricular, community and

scholarly contributions, is in marked contrast to the reluctant and leaden approach to non-Jewish employees involved in classroom and on the job misconduct," the statement charged, demanding, "How is one to regard the contrast between the harsh, drastic and uncompromising rigidity of the approach to Jewish teachers on a doubtful issue and the search for extenuation, mitigation and exculpation of grave offenses by non-Jewish teachers?"

The "authority, function and conduct" of assistant corporation counsel Saul Moskoff who has been assigned by the corporation counsel as full-time investigator into alleged subversive activities of teachers, came in for sharp criticism, particularly as to this legal status and the manner in which he performed the "administrative functions of a deputy to the su-

## Baby Deaths Rise Sharply in Negro, Puerto Rican Areas

Depressed living standards, substandard housing and other "socio-economic conditions" have brought a sharp rise in infant mortality in New York's workingclass communities, especially Negro and Puerto Rican areas, according to the annual review of the Department of Health.

For the first nine months of 1952 the city-wide infant mortality rate was 24 deaths per 1,000 live births, the same as for the first nine months of 1951. But the Department cited 11 districts where the average rose far above the city-wide figure.

Heading the list were the Negro and Puerto Rican areas where the infant mortality rate rose from 36.5 for 1951 to 39.5 for the first three quarters of 1952.

Sharpest rise took place in Central Harlem, where the rate was 48 per 1,000 live births, and the Bedford-Stuyvesant area of Brooklyn, where the rate was 33. Other health districts where the infant mortality rate was higher than average were:

Manhattan: Riverside (Washington Heights area), 30; Kips Bay (Yorkville), 26; East Harlem, 27; Lower West Side, 25.

Brooklyn: Fort Greene, 30; Williamsburg-Greenpoint, 29; Red Hook, 28.

Bronx: Morrisania, 26; Mott Haven, 26.

## Puerto Rican Mother Of 9 Faces Eviction

Mrs. Rosa Viruet, Puerto Rican mother, and her nine children face eviction this Wednesday from their apartment at 234 Thompson St. A third extension for the family was won from the landlord, Dr. Joseph J. Lordi, last week as a result of phone calls.

A new trial for Mrs. Viruet, asked by the Houston Tenant Council, has been denied in the Municipal Court.

All local, state and federal representatives in the area contacted by the council interceded on behalf of this family with the Department of Welfare to ask that immediate housing be provided. Many prominent persons in the community, including clergymen, have spoken out in behalf of the family.

Mrs. Joan Goldstein, executive secretary of the council, urges that everyone contact Commissioner McCarthy of the Department of Welfare, 250 Church St., that housing be granted for the family. The council at 148 Sullivan St., would also welcome any information on available apartments.



perintendent," in private sessions in a "rear office of a warehouse building of the board, when as a prosecutor he compelled the attendance of teachers for his inquisitions, denying them the right of effective representation of their choice, and surrounding them with terrifying paraphernalia to record the interview while he undertook to search their minds to ferret out their thoughts. . . ."

The Board has announced that it will hold a special meeting on Thursday, Jan. 8 to consider what action it will take in this proceeding.

## UN Inquisition

(Continued from Page 4)

State Department tossed to the McCarthy - McCarran jackals 11 persons, namely: David Weintraub, Henry Bloch, Abraham Nadel, Irene Pogorelsky, Rhoda Rastoff, Lena Spiegel, Marshall Wolfe, David Zablodowsky, Dimitri Varley, Anna Rubinstein, Evelyn Thayer.)

But such scandalous violations of the UN Charter and outrageous sabotage of the organization are not enough for the organizers of war and fascism. The McCarthy's and McCarrans want to head off the growing revolt, which is affecting even the colonial bloc's voting machine, against the domination of the UN by this bloc. They want to prevent the clear logic of the Socialist delegations and of a growing number of delegations from the so-called "underdeveloped countries" from reaching the American people and exposing the war-organizers.

This is the avowed aim of John Foster Dulles, Eisenhower's Secretary of State-designate. In a recent speech to the Denver convocation of the World Council of Churches in Christ, Dulles proclaimed his intention of reducing the UN Charter to the same jumble of pious platitudes and hypocritical doubletalk which characterizes his every utterance. Moreover, he has actually urged the "free people of this country" to "take the lead" in foisting a Dulles-type "Charter" on the UN when the Assembly reviews the Charter in 1955. (N.Y. Times, 12/12.)

But these aims of the biggest, most unscrupulous U.S. employers and their stooge politicians have nothing in common with the interests of U.S. workers and trade unionists.

## 27 Madison, Wis., Civic Leaders Ask Eisenhower Halt the War

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 30.—Twenty-seven civic and religious leaders of Madison in an "Open Christmas Message" have written President-elect Eisenhower to "use his influence" to stop the shooting in Korea at once and negotiate the POW issue in peace. The story was headlined on page one of the Wisconsin Capital Times: "Local Group Urges Ike Stop War."

The message to Eisenhower was released by Dr. William C. Rubinstein, English professor at the University of Wisconsin and executive secretary of the Madison Committee for Peaceful Alternatives, a non-partisan group. He said he hoped others would send similar messages to Eisenhower.

Among the signers were 12 religious leaders: Rev. Merrill

R. Abbey, Rev. Charles R. Bell, Jr., Rev. Bernard Bartel, Rev. George L. Collins, Rev. Ross W. Conner, Rev. William F. Kautz, Rev. A. H. Lambright, Rev. Alfred W. Swan, Rev. Joseph Washington, Rabbi Manfred Swarsensky, Rev. Robert H. Adams and Rev. L. Paul Jaquith.

Also: Former Congressman Thomas P. Amlie, Mrs. Bettina Bjorksten, wife of the president of Bjorksten Research Laboratories; Prof. George Wollard of the U. of Wisconsin geology department; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bland, Mr. and Mrs. Francis D. Hole, Marjorie Daw Johnson, Mrs. Ken Kozasa, Dr. Addie Schmitt, Mrs. E. A. Ross, widow of the late professor-emeritus E. A. Ross; Mrs. Mary Leschmier, John Martinson, Mrs. Verna C. McConeill, and Edward Werner.

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